PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,842—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 39 P. M. | Steamer | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...nd Oct. | SALSETTE | *6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| ...h " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| ...th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 30th* " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 6th Nov. | OCEANA | 6810 | | |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | |
| 20th " | MALWA | 10 963 | | |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 4th Dec. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 18th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitas Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Feby. | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 5th March | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 12th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 26th " | ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 2nd April | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 9th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9305 |
| 30th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 7th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10599 |
| 14th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE | RETURN |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| London by sea | Rs. 578 „ Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Suez Canal Dues.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo, Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

| | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1909. | Leave Karachi 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 5594 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 16 |
| ... | 5631 | „ 15 | Dec. 3 |
| ... | 7705 | „ 22 | „ 8 |
| ... | 6457 | Dec. 3 | „ 18 |
| ... | 5940 | „ 18 | „ 30 |
| ... | 5681 | Jan. 9, 1910 | ... |
| ... | 5594 | „ 14 | Jan. 29 1910 |

...s passenger steamer carrying both ...wardess.
...r carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess ...engers.
...mer with ... 1st and 2nd class accommo la... carrying ... Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES;

| From Bombay or Karachi..... | 1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess. | | 2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | | All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Rs. | Return Rs. |
| To Suez..... | 413 | 627 | 319 | 461 | 347 | 517 |
| „ Port said..... | 446 | 677 | 332 | 512 | 380 | 572 |
| „ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples..... | 574 | 935 | 429 | 649 | 495 | 770 |
| „ Liverpool ..... | 675 | 990 | 462 | 704 | 517 | 792 |
| „ London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples ..... | 653 | *1135 | 489 | *909 | 570 | *920 |

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. City of Athens ..... | 5609 | | 13th February |
| A. Trafford Hall ..... | 5321 | 2nd March | |
| S. City of York ..... | 7705 | 22nd March | *19th March |
| A. City of Vienna ..... | 4672 | 6th April | |
| S. City of Glasgow ..... | 64.7 | | 15th April |
| S. City of Calcutta ..... | 7512 | 25th April | *22nd April |
| S. City of Manchester .... | 5344 | | 7th May |
| A. Trafford Hall ..... | 5321 | 24th May | |
| S. City of Karachi ..... | 5557 | ... | 31st May |
| S. City of Benares ..... | 6738 | ... | 15th June |

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency,
( „ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon. 4th Oct. | 11 a. m. | P.D. & O.M.* |
| BULIMBA | 2,510 | Mon. 4th Oct. | 11 a. m. | Y.M. & D.* |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 7th Oct. | 9 a. m. | C Manilr† |
| LHASA | 2,610 | Fri. 8th Oct. | 6 a. m. | Direct † |

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Suncer Abbas, Dubai Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st October, 1909.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,665 | Rebufat | 28th Oct., 1909 |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnen | 25th Nov., „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 23rd Dec. „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Riquier | 20th Jan. 1910 |
| NERA | 5,538 | Combia | 17th Feb. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 8th Oct, 1909, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Riquier | 5th Nov, „ |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,719 | ... | 1st Nov. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ 1909 |
| KORRBER | 5,473 | A. Foresti | 1st Dec. 1909 |
| BREGENZ | 4,000 | A. de Petris | 16th „ 1909 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | E. Nitsche | 6,042 | 25th Oct. 1909. |

### PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KORRBER | 5473 | A. Foresti | 1st February. |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petries | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4720 | .... | 1st March |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| KORRBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st April |
| BEEGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petris | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4720 | .... | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | *G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE viâ KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. F. FERDINAND | 6042 | E. Nitsche | 29th January |
| PERSIA | 5695 | P. Giurgevich | 26th February |
| VORWAERTS | 6000 | B. Bednarz | 29th March |
| NIPPON | 6350 | E. Tarabocchia | 28th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | E. Cobol | 29th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 385 | to 500 * |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 577-8 | „ 750 * |
| Single Class to London | „ 480 | „ 635 * |
| Single Class to London and back | „ 767-8 | „ 1020 * |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 | |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 675 | |
| Single Class to London | „ 545 | to 585 * |
| Single Class to London and back | „ 865 | to 945 * |

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

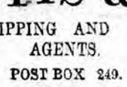
## SHIPPING.

### COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

### BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 960,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BIRCHIN LANE, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras. | Chittagong | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore | Mandalay, | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar | Kandy, | Netebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on LONDON at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | „ 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENNARAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Case of 50 large bottles ... ... ... | Rs. 31-12 |
| 1 Dozen bottles ... ... ... | Rs. 8-8 |

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

## DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

## QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

## GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

## THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
*Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

**The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.**

## NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

---

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 70,640 cft. of teak, 2,730 cft. of Black wood and 9,900 cft. of Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 1st November, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.
Karwar, 20th September, 1909.

---

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

---

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between DINSHAW N. VAKEEL and JOHN CRAWFORD carrying on business as Veterinary Surgeons, Commission Agents, Livery stable and Stall keepers, Farriers Coach builders, etc., at Gowalia Tank Road, and at Gilder Street in Bombay under the name of R. SCOTT & Co. has been dissolved as from the 1st September, 1909, so far as concerns the said JOHN CRAWFORD who RETIRES from the said firm. The said Dinshaw Nosherwanji Vakeel alone will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of R. Scott and Co., and said John Crawford will carry on business on his own account.

Dated 24th September, 1909.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

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POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th October, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

---

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

Office of Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments.
Hyderabad—(Deccan.)
Dated, Hyderabad 26th September, 1909.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, for the INFORMATION of Shipping Companies, that 400 Pilgrims proceeding to the HIJAZ this year, from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, will embark from the Port of Bombay. Shipping Companies, who desire to enter into contract with His Highness' Government for the conveyance of the said Pilgrims from Bombay to Port Jeddah and back, are requested to tender their applications, showing the proposed rates for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class passengers at the office of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad—Deccan, on SATURDAY the 9th October, 1909, at 11 a. m. (Fasli 4th Amr, 1319).

Intending Contractors should submit their applications either in person or through their Agents; and they or their Agents should attend at his Office at the appointed hour, so as to admit of matters being arranged personally, if necessary.

Applications from persons not holding legal Powers of Attorney from shipping Companies, cannot be considered.

All particulars, may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad—Deccan, on application.

His Highness' Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest offer made.

By order,

MUHAMAD AZIZ MIRZA, B. A.
Secretary.


"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details
Experienced Cutter Employed.
Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words, 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Markes Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charges and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 20; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advances by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also Inclusive Tables of Par Conversion.—Commission.—Interest.—Discount.—Values.—Due Dates, Price Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, P. NASAR WANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM requests inspection of NEW STORES, just unpacked. Finest Quality, many Varieties, Rich, Delicious, 52, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 6 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Band. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re, 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per the sun; and if printed in 4-in. Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KELLY, 129th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 12 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 30, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

A BAZAAR
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY WORK, BRAN PIE, ETC.,
TEA & REFRESHMENTS.

THE VICTORIA BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OPEN FROM 4-30 to 7-30.

ENTRANCE, As. 4.
CHILDREN, HALF PRICE.

Proceeds in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC
IN
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,
ON
THURSDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, AT 6-30 P. M.
Collection in Aid of the
CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

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| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
*Opened for Business in 1907.*

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HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited, Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

*RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.*

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

*The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

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**Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.**

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.
ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ... ... ... | 2,600 |
| WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats ... ... | 1,700 |
| Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats... | For offers. |
| ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 3,400 |
| HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats ... ... | 3,500 |
| PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 3,400 |
| BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 5,000 |
| De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats... ... ... | 2,100 |
| REO—18 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | For offers. |
| BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats ... ... | 2,100 |

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letter on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. H. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

STEAM TRACTION.

BULLOCK CARTS TO BE SUPERSEDED, CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC PREVENTED, BY THE "YORKSHIRE" PATENT STEAM WAGON.

ADVANCE BOMBAY!

ANTIQUATED TRANSPORT vs. MODERN TRACTION.

We will give actual tests under normal working conditions in Bombay to those interested in local transport methods of this celebrated Steam Wagon, a consignment of which arrives shortly.

We fully guarantee the "Yorkshire" Patent STEAM WAGON and will practically demonstrate its efficiency and economy over existing systems.

Expert advice to intending purchasers free. Trained and qualified drivers supplied to clients.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House Calcutta, 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
Nothing, without the Old Lamp trade mark when you ask for Club Blend Whisky.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Refuse substitutes.
TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. COMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA, AND OF ALL DEALERS,
OR
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

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| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Eyojun Port |
| Changchung | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Mukden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Tiehling |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,80,000
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | HONGKONG | RANGOON |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| CANTON | NAGASAKI | SOURABAYA |
| COLOMBO | NEW YORK | TIENTSIN |
| FOOCHOW | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG | PENANG | YOKOHAMA |
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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

W. CROWDER & CO.
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE"
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
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Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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FINANCIAL PARTNER or PARTNERS, to join advertiser and work a [illegible] concession. Share in undertaking to be [illegible] of forming a syndicate.—Apply, Box No. 3422, care of this Paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For particulars apply to—
MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18, Bank [illegible].

Rev. McNAIR'S
FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

INFALLIBLE CURE and preventive for MALARIAL FEVER. Quinine cannot be compared to it. ONE SINGLE POWDER only necessary to effect a cure and ONE SINGLE POWDER taken once a week during the Rainy Season will prevent an attack of fever. Sold in packets of 6 Powders at Re. 1 per Packet with directions. V. P. P.—Mrs. B. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Bookseller, [illegible].

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot stormy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, take to "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lens, will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and [illegible].
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of [illegible]—
Nickel, Rs. 3-3. Gold, Rs. [illegible].

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER, having for many years been large Exporters to the East Coast of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FREE.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER undertake the purchase of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully undertaken.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. |
|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... | " 7 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | " 4 |


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# Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.


## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

### VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A VERY LARGE and commodious BUNGALOW with one storey and outhouses and a very large compound, admeasuring 3,774 square yards fronting Walkeshwar Road on the sea side. Freehold tenure. The bungalow is very substantially built and the land is capable of splendid development.

2. A large fish-pond adjoining the above property, admeasuring 2795 square yards.

3. Land admeasuring 186 square yards opposite to the above property fronting Walkeshwar Road with a large stable built thereon. Freehold tenure. Very convenient to purchaser of the above properties.

Total area—6,755 square yards.
Price—Rupees ONE LAC.

Apply to
Messrs. THAKURDASS & Co.,
Solicitors,
25, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AKBABALLY ABDULLALLY, late of Bombay, Rorah Mahomedan inhabitant, Broker—deceased.

SAFIABAI, widow of the deceased above-named, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, within the Fort of Bombay...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.

WITNESS, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of September, 1909.
Messrs. EDGLOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 786 of 1909.
Laljee Thakersey and Co.,
vs.
Tekumdass Dwarkadass and others.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Toongar Hill, Poona Road, at Lanowlee.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable bungalow with an extensive well, laid out garden, a large fresh water well with a wind mill and water pipes laid on, fully furnished with elegant rich furniture made to order by Wimbridge, consisting of drawing, dining rooms and bedrooms with complete modern conveniences, and tiled flooring and outhouses and extensive stabling, etc., situated within half a mile from the Railway station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the Hill.

Particulars of property will appear hereafter.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver at their Office in Monkey Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1909.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd October.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 5th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

The Sergt Major will attend the Riding School daily from 7-15 a. m. The Commandant hopes that those members residing in the Fort will attend.

Those members anticipating joining the Standing Camp are requested to send their names to the Sergt Major Gymkhana Chambers.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The School closes during the month of October.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd October.

340.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant.

Monday 4th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

11. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday 6th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 8th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

341.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

342.—Parades—1st to 31st instant—Weekly parades under Company Commanders. Time and place to be arranged by them, and notified to the Adjutant 3 days beforehand at least.

Subjects Sections 3 to 44 Infantry Training 1905 and sections 2 to 27 (except 4) Chapter 1, Training Manuals Appendix 1905.

343.—Musketry.—Sunday 3rd instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 45 a. m.

344. Staff—Capt and Adjutant A L Cartwright, having returned from leave takes over the duties of Adjutant from 1st instant.

345. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 6482 Cyclist F R Lee, No 6878 Cyclist A Lawless, and No 6761 Cyclist H R Bildreth, "E" Coy.
No 6752 Vol W R S Sharpe, "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE authorities have sanctioned a small monthly contribution for three years to the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Sylhet, in aid of the student maintained by the Association at the Bengal Veterinary College.


THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Company's steamer Pumra, 762 tons Captain H Manlay, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P & O Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lalpoera 2,124 tons Captain F. W. Fry arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Warora 2,565 tons, Captain A E G Tipper R N R arrived in harbour on Friday from Moulmein, Rangoon and Coast ports with a cargo of timber and grain.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay 2,499 tons, Captain W Harris will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rateafels, 3,500 tons Captain M Von Freedon, sailed on Friday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons Captain J Rose, sailed on Friday for Calcutta in ballast

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 30th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Forseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
In the Stream.
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 1.

Argenfelf.....3561 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Bulimba.....1607...Butler .....M M & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Celtic King.....2389 Humphrey...W & A Graham & Co
Haidari.....1563...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Lalpoora.....2124.....Fry .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Rinaldo...2791 Pickering .....J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan ...3566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....3522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathblane.....2829 Smith.....K Nixon & Co
Salsette.....2391 .....Lewellin ...Aden...2-10 P & O Co
Worsley Hall...2238...Jenkins.....W & A Graham & Co
Warora.....2565.....Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Chancellor | 2958 | ...Donald... | Genoa | N F... | K N & Co |
| C & R Nairung | ...2862 | Corkhill..... | Calcutta | .....6-10 | T Morrison & Co |
| D & E Moyori Maru | ...2737... | Richards ... | Kobe | .....7-10 | N Y Kaisha |
| F Clan Lindsay | ...2499 | Harris ..... | Chittagong | .....2-10 | J Finlay & Co Ltd |
| G Firoozi | ...2002 | Watson... | Jeddah | ..2-10 | B & P S N Co |
| M Courland | .....760 | ..... | Ebrahim | .....G Ports | 7-10 Bo S N Co Ltd |
| N Lhasa | ...941 | McDiarmid... | Karachi ... | 8-10 | M M & Co |
| O Berra | .....2591 | Elford... | Dunkirk... | 9-10 | W & A G & Co |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alavi | .....2324 | Hill ... | Jeddah ... | 8-10 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Circassia | .....4315 | Osborne ..... | Liverpool .....9-10 W & A Graham & Co |
| 4 | Glenedon | ...3018 | Graham..... | Hamburg .....5-10 W & A Graham & Co |
| 5 | Hermiston | ...3926 | Bain | Genoa 9-10 T Morrison & Co |
| 9 | Chupra | .....3954 | Henderson... | Antwerp .....2-10 M M & Co |
| 10&11 | Devanha | .....4785 | Powell... | Shanghai... ..13 10 P & O Co |
| 13 | Egypt | ...4178 | Summers ... | London 9-10...P & O Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Salsette s ..... | Lewellin ..... | Aden, Sept. 26 |
| | Lalpoora s ..... | Fry ..... | Calcutta, Aug. 21 |
| | Warora s ..... | Tipper ..... | Moulmein Aug 21 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dumra s ..... | Manley ..... | Karachi |
| | Muttra s ..... | Seddon ..... | Calcutta, &c |
| | Koerber s ..... | Forcate..... | Trieste, &c |
| | Rotenfels s..... | Freedon ..... | Hamburg, &c |
| | Urlana s ..... | Rose ..... | Calcutta |

The steamer Clan Lindsay, Harris for Chittagong obtained her portclearance on Friday.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Warora, for Calcutta &c.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta &c.
" Strathclane, for Baltimore &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Assaye, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 4th October.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Trieste on the 27th ultime and is due here on the 18th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—36 bales wool, Haji A Jan Mahomed; 24 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 212 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—160 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 27 bales carpets, H G Mahomed and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,050 cwts castorseed, A Khimjie; 4,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 12 bags wheat-flour, Volkart Brothers; 3,022 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beira s—2,002 cwts linseed, 30,000 cwts poppyseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts nigerseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathblane s—7,000 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,012 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Chancellor s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, R Nixon & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gleneden s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co; 500 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Brothers, Ratenfels s—20 cwts gum, Kharas Brothers.
Hermaston s—14,700 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Chancellor s—4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Nixon and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—20 cwts wax and 10 bales yarn, Towner & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—315 bales cotton R D Master and Co,

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CRAWLEY—Sept. 12, at Chesham Bois, Bucks, the wife of Capt. Richard Parry Crawley, M. V. O., Army Service Corps, Alexandria, of a son.
DIMSEY—Sept. 10, at Royal Naval Hospital, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Fleet-Surg. E. R. Dimsey, D. S. O., R. N, of a son.
SELBY—Sept. 10, at 18 Hall Gate, Doncaster, the wife of Dr. B. W. Selby, of a son.
SHORE—Sept. 11, at Byron's Lodge, Grantchester, Cambridge, the wife of Dr. Lewis Shore, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, of a son.
WHYTE—Sept. 9, at 36 Marine Parade, Eastbourne, the wife of Brevet Col. C. W. F. Whyte, Indian Army, of a son.
WADE—Sept. 11, at 29 Gloucester Street, S. W., the wife of Capt. H. A. L. H. Wade, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.
WEBSTER—Sept. 9, at Apley Rise, Westgate-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. S. W. Webster, the Carabiniers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAREY—PRIDHAM—Sept. 9, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Instow, North Devon, Gerald Hatton Carey, barrister-at-law, Ministry, of Justice, Egypt, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of Col. Pridham.
DUKE—COLBECK—Sept. 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Arthur Duke, 18th Inf., Indian Army, to Irene, daughter of Thomas W. Colbeck, L. R. C. P.
GARRETT—McGREGOR—Sept. 8, at Christ Church, Croydon, the Rev. George Galloway Garrett, to Annie (Midge), daughter of Josiah McGregor, M. I. C. E., late of Murakai, Bengal.
SPIERS—HAYNE—Sept. 8, at Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, Sidney Nelson Spiers to Annie Mary Caroline, daughter of Major Arthur Hayne.
TOMLINSON—MYLNE—Sept. 10, at All Saints' Banstead, Surrey, Harold Winslow Tomlinson, B.E., to Nellie Henrietta, daughter of Ernest Mylne, Esq.
WOODWARD—BARLOW—Sept. 9, at St. Michael's Church, Hopton Wafers, Salop, Richard Stopford Woodward to Ethel Mary, daughter of Col. J. A. Barlow, (late) Manchester Regt.

DEATHS.

ALDERSON—Sept. 10, at Durham, Major-Gen. Sir Henry James Alderson, K. C. B., aged 75.
BAYLY—Sept. 8, at Bournemouth, Frederic Joliffe Bayly, late colonel-commandant 6th West York Militia, formerly captain 91st Regt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, son of the late Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K. H., aged 88.
BLACKWOOD—Sept. 13, at Longcross, Surrey, Lieut. Col. R. W. Blackwood, late 52nd Regt. Oxfordshire Light Inf., aged 69.
BRETT—Sept 9, at Windsor, Georgina, widow of Lieut. Col. A. Brett, A. P. D., and formerly Queen's Bays.
FRASER—Sept. 7, at the Grange, Castleconnell, widow of General the Hon. Sir David MacDowall Fraser, G. C. B., colonel commandant Royal Horse Art., aged 86.
LANESBOROUGH—Sept. 10, at Pleasaunce Court, East Grinstead, the Right Hon. Anne Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Lanesborough, aged 65.
PHILLIPS—Sept. 11, at Little Court, Buntingford, widow of Major Gen. George Robert Phillips, Madras Army.
PIGOTT—Aug. 17, at Vancouver, B. C., widow of Major Gen. Henry de Rinzy Pigott, and only child of the late Capt. Philip Powlett Doyne, Royal Horse Guards, aged 76.
SWINTON—Sept. 7, at 18 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne, Col. Anson Swinton, late Royal Art., son of the late Col. William Swinton, Bengal Army, aged 70.

### INDIA.

BIRTHS.

DONOGHUE—September 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. E. Donoghue, Fuel Inspector R. and K. Railway, Bareilly, of a daughter.
MAIR—Sept. 26, at 9, Marine Road, Dunbar, the wife of Alex. Mair, Calcutta, of a daughter.
McLEAN.—Sept. 14, at Dalhousie, the wife of Robert McLean (P. W. D. Railways), of a son.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m., Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-56m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-47m. 7-3a.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "B" Team vs. Bombay Borah Club, Gymkhana Ground.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.
Bazaar in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Band, 116th Mahrattas at 6 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-43m., 1-44a. Low water, 7-33m. 7-44a.
17th Sunday after Trinity.

Maxim: "Filled with wisdom, understanding, knowledge, and all manner of workmanship."

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Meeting of the Debenture holders of the Lukhmidas Khimji S. and W. Company, Oriental Building, 3-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sports St. Mary's School, Byculla. Sun rises, 6h. 30m., Sun sets, 6h. 25m., High water, 2-33m., 2-27a.; Low water, 8-23m., 8-28a.
Tuesday, October 5.—Sports St. Mary's School, Byculla. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 30m.; Sun sets 6h. 25m. High water 3-30m. 3-16a. Low water, 9-24m. 9-18a.
Wednesday, October 6.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 24m. High water 4-43m.; 4-22a. Low water 11-7m. 10-34a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances the annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood announced for to-day (Saturday) has been postponed.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Professor N. G. Welinkar will deliver an address to young men, at the Prarthana Mandir, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m., his subject being "The ideals youth."

PROFITABLE MILL WORK AT SURAT.—The Goolam Baba Mill at Surat, writes a correspondent, has been working overtime with the electric light, for some days past, which shows that there must be a good demand for the cloth produced at the mill.

EDUCATION AMONG THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has presented Rs. 1,000 to the Mission for promoting education among the depressed classes at Poona, out of which scholarships and prizes bearing His Highness's name are to be awarded to the school children.

A PARSI VOLUNTEER'S GOOD SERVICE.—Mr. Hormusji Edalji Kapadia of the Quetta Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles Corp, writes a correspondent, has been presented with a silver medal for long and good service. It was due to Mr. Hormusji's zeal and perseverance that the first Parsi school was opened in Quetta, where Parsi children are receiving useful instruction.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Dinshah Jivaji Edalbeheram, President of the Theosophical Society of Surat, has owing to pressure of other work declined to take up the duties of president for the new year. Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, District Deputy Collector, Surat, has been appointed in his place.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest on the body of a Hindu widow named Narbadabai, aged about 27. The evidence showed that the deceased had been a widow for the past eleven years, and lived with her brother Jethalal Maganlal, a jeweller, on the second floor of a house in Abdool Rehman Street. She had been subject to hysterical fits for the past ten years. On Thursday morning at about three o'clock, a thud was heard by a neighbour who raised an alarm, when the deceased was found lying in the "choke." She was alive and was picked up and removed to the hospital where she died subsequently. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March from the Suite 1 Op 113 | F. Lachner |
| Overture | Peat and Peasant Suppe |
| Serenade Op. 138 | Andalusische ...Eilenberg |
| Selection ..... The Emerald Isle | A. Sullivan and E. German |
| Song (Euphonium Sole) | The Bandolero...Leslie Stuart |
| Selection ..... The Yeomen of the Guard | ...Sir A Sullivan |
| Valse | Songe D'Automne...A Joyce |

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Meade and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music today at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Pomp and Circumstance No. 1 Elgar |
| American Barn Dance | Popcorn ...Lath |
| Song | Berceuse de Jocelyn ...Winterbottom |
| Selection | Trail i a by Jury ...Waterson |
| Polacca | Piccio Polo ...Middleton |
| Valse | Ma Mi Rosette ...Caryll |
| Two steps | Iena ...Douglas |

### EUROPEAN DROWNED IN A WELL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Victoria Terminus, touching the death of Mr. Francis Edward Andrews, aged 38 residing at Colaba. It appeared from evidence that the deceased who employed to superintend the destruction of malaria mosquitoes on the property of the G. I. P. Railway. His duties took him to wells to see that they had been properly sprayed. He had particularly to see that the whole surface of the water in wells on the property of the Railway was covered with pesterine. On a previous occasion, the deceased was seen by Mr. Robert Bernard, District Engineer in the G. I. P. Railway, getting on to the parapet of a well in the carriage-yard. On Thursday, a coolie named Krishna Khandoo, while passing by the well, noticed a hat and a stick lying near the well. He waited for about twenty minutes to see if anyone came to take them away. As no one turned up, Krishna handed over the two articles to the Police and informed the Police where he had found them. The well was dragged by the Police and within half an hour they succeeded in recovering a dead body which was subsequently identified as that of Andrews. The evidence showed that the deceased had no reason to commit suicide nor were there any causes to suspect foul play. The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

### MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

A MEETING was convened by Khan Saheb Maulvi Abdool KaderBaakza at his house on the 21st ultimo, of the Urdu Munshis, assistants, local visitors and others to consider the ways and means of ameliorating the condition of Urdu schools and removing some of the difficulties which are experienced in their work, when several points were discussed and the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That this meeting notices with regret that the lack of proper supervision in schools obstructs the smooth progress of Urdu schools; (2) that the staff, as it is at present in Urdu schools is so inefficient, that to expect good work from them is like expecting sugar from a bamboo tree, and improving the staff is a dire necessity; (3) that good and competent assistants should be supplied to Urdu schools as soon as possible, and failing a good Mahomedan, a Hindu qualified hand should be preferred. This is highly necessary in an Urdu school which has to teach two languages in but a limited time; (4) that the place of an assistant should be filled up as soon as it falls vacant; (5) that it seems that correspondence work has recently been so much increased, that the classes suffer a good deal when the teachers are engaged in that work and, therefore, steps should be taken to lessen the burden as much as possible; (6) that the meeting suggests that printed forms of every sort should be supplied to schools; (7) that upper standards in Urdu schools should be opened and deserving boys should be encouraged by scholarships which is a sure way of supplying the long-felt desideratum of qualified hands in but a few years; (8) that Munshis and assistants receive their salaries rather late every month which should be remedied; (9) that library books and educational journals, both Urdu and Gujarati, should be supplied to Urdu schools; (10) that a separate drawing master should be appointed to expect good work in the subject which cannot be properly taught by men who have received no training in the subject; (11) that every Urdu school should have a separate latrine to give convenience to its learners; (12) that a sure and certain way of increasing the number in an Urdu school, is to appoint a Koran teacher in every Urdu school who should regularly teach to its boys the subject systematically; (13) that this meeting requests the Educational authorities to appoint a committee to revise the standards for Urdu schools, which are at present heavily taxing to boys learning two languages at a time; (14) that due encouragement should be given to the Munshis and assistants in Urdu schools; and (15) in the end this meeting views with thanks the careful attention, the Surat Municipality bestows to the education of its Mahomedan subjects, and further requests that in proportion to its population the Mahomedans are still backward in their education, and in order to further the cause of Mahomedan education if the Municipality opens a special first-year class and encourage Mahomedan deserving boys by scholarships and prizes, the labour in no way be lost and the long-felt want of qualified Mahomedan assistants would soon be remedied.

WE learn that Mr. A. G. Wright has his seat on the Karachi Municipality.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have sanctioned an extension of the existing contract for the Gauhati-Shillong Mail and Passenger Tonga or Motor Service to the end of February, 1910. Grants of lands and assignments of land revenue of varying values have lately been sanctioned as rewards by the Local Government to a few retired native officials in certain districts of the United Provinces. The Dacca Station Improvement Committee lately formed by the Local Government will, in future deal with applications for sites for building and other purposes, avenue planting and other demands on the resources of the station.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

### R. F. A. Kirkee vs. Royal Dragoons.

THE first match in the second round of the tournament was played between these teams at the Cooperage yesterday and an even game ended in a draw.

The Artillery went away straight from the start, but the Dragoons promptly replied and shot wide. A long ground shot from Holt missed by only a few inches. The Gunners forwards were looking very dangerous when Hollowell smartly overtook Boak and cleared. For several minutes after this the Dragoons did the pressing but for weak shooting should have scored. So far the game had been played at a good pace and there was very little between the teams. Neither lot of forwards, however, could get well together and play generally was rather raffled. Hart for the Dragoons had hard luck with a smart shot from the line which struck the upright, and at the other end Fisher saved well from P. H. Kelly. A few minutes later Moore slipped through the Kirkee backs and scored a good goal. The Artillery made a good attempt to equalise. Fisher, tipping a nice shot from Manning over the bar. After a pretty run by the Dragoon forwards Hart centred and Moore sent in a shot which Firmistone just managed to save at full length. The Dragoon forwards had much improved and now looked a winning team all over. However, they presently slacked again and the Artillery towards the end of the half attacked determinedly, for some five minutes they were to score and when the whistle sounded the Dragoons were still leading by a goal to nil.

After the opening of the second half the Dragoons attacked continuously for some time trying long shots which mostly went wide. Boak broke away for the Gunners and neatly tricked the backs, but spoiled a good effort by shooting over the bar. A minute or two later, however, the Gunners' forwards came away in a bunch and Boak scored with a long shot in the corner. The Artillery forwards, well supported by their halves, were now playing a spirited game and with the tackling of the Dragoons' backs, rather uncertain, it was anybody's match. Fisher saved well on two occasions. The game was very even till full-time without further scoring on either side No extra time was played and the match therefore, will be re-played to-day. Result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Dragoons | 1 |
| R. F. A. Kirkee | 1 |

Teams.—R. F. A. Kirkee:—Goal: Firmistone; backs: J. D. Kelly and Flynn; halves: Strudwick, Goldsmith and Mogaith; forwards: P. H. Kelly, Greaves, Kemp, Boak and Manning.

1st Royal Dragoons:—Goal: Fisher; backs: Seaton and Hollowell; halves: Jeffreys, Boyles and Ashwood; forwards: Hart, Holt, Moore, White and Jarrett.

### GOLF AT PALI HILL.

THE usual Monsoon Competitions are in full swing. The President's Cup, presented by Mr. H. C. Radford, has been won by Captain Cunningham after many hard fought contests, the runner-up being Mr. P. M. Sanderson, who gets the entrance money, Rs. 29.

The Gold Medal Scratch Competition comes off on the 3rd October. The Greaves' Cup is now being keenly contested and promises to have an exciting finish. The Annual Match with the Bombay Gymkhana was competed for at Pali Hill on 15th August, the teams being:—

| Pali Hill. | Bombay Gymkhana. |
|---|---|
| Clark | Russ |
| Blair | Scott |
| Montgomery | England |
| Hearson | Gittens |
| Cunningham | Cuthbert |
| Traill | Aitken |
| Millet | Economo |
| Moore | Coombs |

This ended in a win for Pali Hill.

The return Match was played at Bombay on the 30th August. The Pali Hill team was the same, whilst the Bombay team was slightly varied. This resulted in a win for Bombay.

The Ladies' Matches have to be finished by October as many ladies leave for cooler climes in this month.

"Ladies' singles" was won by Mrs. Webb, Miss Riches being second. The first prize was a Cup presented by Mr. G. R. Webb, and the 2nd prize was a beautiful silver photo frame presented by Mr. C. P. Millet Ladies' foursomes was keenly contested and was won by Mrs. Webb and Miss Reed against Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Drake. The prizes, 2 silver cups, were presented by Mr. C. P. Hughes.

The Allied Pairs was won by Mrs. Hughes and Captain Drake against Captain and Mrs. Cunningham. Prize, a silver cup, presented by Mr. W. H. Traill, and the entrance money went to the runner-up.

The Gold Bangle presented by Mr. S. J. Sarjant for the best Medal score, (the prize to go to the lady who had not won another,) was won by Mrs. Laidlaw. Mrs. Traill and Mrs. Drake tied for 2nd place.

On the 30th September the Putting Competition and prize distribution took place. The Putting Competition was very popular, the following ladies taking part:—Mrs. Aitchison, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Drake, Miss Gostling, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss Reed, Mrs. Radford, Miss Sarjant, Mrs. Traill and Mrs. Webb, and was won by Mrs. Hughes with the remarkable scores of 15 for 5 holes, an average of 3 a hole (3,3,3,4,2), which considering the difficult approaches was a wonderful performance. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Clayton and Miss Gostling tied for 2nd prize with a score of 19. On being played off it was won by Mrs. Clayton.

1st prize was presented by Mr. Mayor, 2nd prize presented by Mr. Mair, and after a photograph had been taken the prizes were kindly presented by Mrs. Radford and thus a most successful golfing season was brought to a close as far as the ladies are concerned.

At the close of the Prize Distribution a surprise was in store for the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Traill, who was presented with a pair of beautiful silver vases of antique design by the members of the Gymkhana in token of the appreciation of his labours on their behalf, Mr. Millet in a witty speech making the presentation.

The Officers of the I. F. S. were "At Home" which added much to the success of the day. Nor were the caddies forgotten. Handicap races for them, got up on the spur of the moment, were most thoroughly appreciated.

### BOMBAY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

As it is expected that the Rovers' Association Football Tournament will not be finished before the 9th October, the Athletic sports have been postponed till Saturday the 16th and Saturday the 23rd October, and the Mounted sports to Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th October.

To meet the convenience of members who desire to enter for a large number of events it has been decided to fix an entrance fee to cover all events of Rs. 20 for the Athletic Sports, Rs. 30 for the Mounted Sports, or Rs. 40 for both meetings.

### FOOTBALL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 1.

The second match between Upper and Lower Burma in the William Younger Cup Competition was played at Mandalay last evening, and resulted a win for Lower Burma by one goal to nil. The third and final game will be played to-morrow evening and if another draw results the Cup will come back to Rangoon.

IN the Scouts' competition of the Simla Volunteer Rifles recently held, which nine men competed, the successful competitors were:—Volunteer J. Harvey, and Captain J. W. Edmondson, prize awarded pair of binoculars by the Corps; and Volunteers L. F. Acutt and A. J. Bloodworth, also awarded prizes presented by officers in Simla. Thirteen men of the Corps have been selected as "Battalion Scouts," their nomination entitling them to wear the special Scout kit and badge of the Corps.

It is worth while to make a change from Wallpaper to the Beautiful modern Hall's Distemper Decoration.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

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BEWARE WE HO

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The chief feature of this morning's weather is a belt of heavy rainfall extending along the Sub-Himalayan district from Tezpur to Purnea, the chief falls being Tezpur, six inches; Jalpaiguri, ten; Darjeeling, three and Purnea four. Outside this area the rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Behar and local in Upper Burma, Hyderabad the Madras Deccan and the south-east of Madras.

Moulmein, Tungoo and Sibsagar had two inches; Dhubri, Dinahpore, Patna, Gorakhpur, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Trichinopoly, one; Salem, three; Mount Abu, one and a half. The pressure changes indicate that the depression in the North-East of India is filling up but the conditions are still unsettled. The temperature is below normal in the region of heaviest rainfall and nearly normal elsewhere.

The forecast states that the area of rainfall in the North-East of India is likely to extend westwards in the Arabian Sea.

The mail steamer which left Aden on the 26th experienced during the western half of the voyage light to gentle monsoon and during the remainder westerly to north-westerly light to gentle winds. The monsoon is thus becoming weaker in the usual manner.

## THE RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The shallow depression which was over the West of the Central Provinces on the 23rd has disappeared. Its disappearance was followed by generally unsettled weather which resulted in light local falls of rain over a larger part of the country. On the 27th the conditions changed and the rainfall became more general in Burma and the North-East of India and the next day a shallow depression was shown over Orissa. The depression moved northwards into the North-East of India and fairly general rain was reported from that region on the 29th and 30th. On the 29th the Arabian Sea current showed signs of strengthening and heavy rain fell in the north of the Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. The week's rainfall was somewhat heavier than usual in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the east of Central India, Bombay, the Deccan, the north of Hyderabad and on the Konkan Coast. The season rainfall from the 30th April to the 30th September is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal-proper, Rajputana, the East and North of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the South-East of Madras and 20 per cent. or more in defect in the West of Central India and Baluchistan.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 24th September 1909:—

| | In. | Cts. | | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore | 37 | 70 | Khervadi | 18 | 4 |
| Raver | 17 | 33 | Nasik | 22 | 71 |
| Nimbhora | 20 | 64 | Devlali | 21 | 71 |
| Bodwad | 25 | 53 | Ghoti | 87 | 49 |
| Varangaon | 25 | 20 | Hotgi | 29 | 7 |
| Bhadli | 32 | 40 | Mohol | 26 | 90 |
| Jalgaon | 32 | 31 | Madha | 19 | 76 |
| Shirsoli | 27 | 56 | Barsi Junction | 19 | 41 |
| Bhusawad | 18 | 57 | Kem | 27 | 24 |
| Maheji | 22 | 41 | Jeur | 28 | 47 |
| Pachora | 21 | 49 | Powalvadi | 16 | 83 |
| Kajgaon | 26 | 88 | Diksal | 14 | 20 |
| Rajmane | 21 | 19 | Dhond | 12 | 80 |
| Chalisgaon | 24 | 51 | Talegaon | 31 | 62 |
| Naydongri | 17 | 55 | Lonavla | 189 | 73 |
| Nandgaon | 24 | 75 | Neral | 134 | 45 |
| Manmad | 17 | 75 | Kasara | 149 | 47 |
| Lasalgaon | 14 | 99 | | | |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST OCTOBER.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains above the average at Lahore but is below it in other places. Maximum is slightly below normal in the central Punjab; minimum is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded at Allahabad while they are almost clear over the remaining division. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Agra. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess at Ajmer but elsewhere it contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature remains below the average in lower Sind and at Ajmer; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature both during day as well as at night is low over the greater part of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the north-west and skies have cleared in other places. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal but during night it has fallen and is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are to-day only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0·91" of rain and Malegaun 0·12." Skies are lightly clouded at Sholapur and lightly to moderately over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is generally below normal but at Aurangabad it is 8deg. in defect, night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay and Madras Deccan; Trichinopoly has had 1·10" and Cochin 0·33." Cloud has decreased at most places but in the Peninsula skies remain moderately or lightly clouded. The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly on the greater part of the country.

No rain beyond local showers is likely in the extreme south.

P. and O. Mail steamer report.—The ss. "Salsette" which left Aden on the 26th September experienced from Longitude 54degE. to Longitude 61 deg E. light to gentle monsoon, moderate southerly swell and cloudy; thence to arrival westerly to north-westerly light to gentle winds and occasionally cloudy weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Hendon Board of Guardians have issued an advertisement, inviting applications for the adoption of two healthy and pretty baby girls, foundlings. Strictest references are required. This is the first case on record of advertising by guardians for foster parents, though the practice of placing out children and paying for them has been in vogue in Lambeth for some time.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmorth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE "Indian Spectator":—The upshot of the correspondence between the local University and the Government is that the University, will have control only over that part of the medical education which leads up to the M. B. degree. The L. M. & S. examination will be abolished, and whatever may take its place and any other diplomas that may be granted will have no manner of connection with the University, and will perhaps be under the supervision of a General Medical Council. The University, while expressing its inability to accept the Government's proposals, did not suggest any modifications. The Senate merely stated that the question of medical education and degrees had been discussed often enough, and they were in no mood to be disturbed and worried once more about it. They wanted rest—a kind of pleasure which Governments, too, very much desire, but cannot attain. They stated their objections to one or two proposals, but did not hold out any hope that if those objections were removed they might see their way to co-operation with Government. The Government rightly regret that it did not occur to the Senate to ask for any explanation or to seek any conference. The University is perhaps too deeply wrapped up in a sense of self-satisfaction to take the regret in the light of a rebuke. But the throwing away of the possibility of a compromise hinted at by Government does not add much to the credit side of the University. Among other things the Senate objected that the Government's scheme might deprive them of all control over the curricula and conduct of the different medical examinations leading to the Honours degrees. This objection could have been easily removed if the Senators had expressed their willingness and desire to undertake more responsibilities.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Improvement Trust has under consideration a draft resolution to send to Government regarding a development and improvement of Bombay. The greater part of the Chairman's suggestion have been adopted including the two important street schemes for widening Abdul Rahman Street and Chunam Kiln Lane although as regards the former it is stated that the scheme prepared may relate to "any alternative route behind Crawford Market and Parel road. The opening up of a main artery running to the north of the island is one of the greatest needs of Bombay to-day and we do not doubt but that however wide the new road may be made it will ultimately be necessary to construct a second artery so that the main stream of north bound traffic may take one route while the south bound traffic will take the other. That however is not a thing for to-day. Next in importance comes the question of chawls. The Trust has been chided for erecting so few chawls but little has been said of the financial disabilities under which the body acts. In future, however, chawl construction is to play an important part in the Trust's operations and the Board has agreed that the Chairman should be asked to prepare a programme with estimates for chawl construction showing separately the work to be carried out by the Trust and the work to be done in co-operation with mill owners. With regard to the former, the resolution adopted provides that the Trust should provide chawls for the poorer and working classes displaced in the execution of the Trust's Schemes. Their number may be roughly computed from the number of one room tenements demolished by the Trust. The Chairman is also to ascertain this number, scheme by scheme, and show how much further accommodation the Board should now supply in each scheme, and where, and in future schemes similar information is to be taken out before the scheme is submitted for sanction and the scheme is to provide for the necessary accommodation being supplied before demolition commences. This is one of the most far-reaching decisions of the Board in recent years and will do very much to counteract the evil of high rents. It is unavoidable that town improvement should not be accompanied by some rise in rents because the demands of sanitation are such that the rebuilt area offers slightly less accommodation than in the old state but such increasing demand as this can easily be met by expansion of the city and in Bombay there is still plenty of room for the erection of chawls leaving the outer suburbs for the wealthier classes. But an amendment to the improvement of the Improvement Trust Act is necessary to facilitate chawl construction and it behoves all bodies concerned to see that the amendment is made in the best and most expeditious way possible without the friction and opposition often offered by other bodies in the city. There remains the question of finance and since Government has promised liberal assistance in this respect there should be little difficulty in the matter.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The "Indian Spectator":—The local Indian Merchants' Chamber is to be congratulated on the position of importance to which it has attained and on the recognition of its representative character by Government. Last year it was consulted by Government on eight questions of varying importance and some of its suggestions were accepted. It seems that in reply to an inquiry whether a half-anna nickel coin would be popular, the Chamber stated that a coin of a denomination lower than a pie would be "extremely popular and immensely convenient to the poor." The Chamber may be right, but at a time when the Government feels the necessity of combating the theory of the growing impoverishment of the country, it will think twice before playing into the hands of the critics; for they are sure to interpret the issue of the small coin as a recognition of the growing poverty of the people. At the instance of the Chamber the local Government increased the number of Indian members on the Port Trust to five, and provided for two of the seats being filled up by election. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Native Merchants' Piece Goods Association will together be represented on the Legislative Council by one member under the new scheme. The mode of election approved by the Chamber is that each of the two bodies should delegate ten persons to meet and elect a common member for the Council. What if the votes are equally divided?

A THEATRE NEXT TO A FIRE-TEMPLE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Parsi community will learn with great regret that Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police in Bombay, is inclined to grant permission to a Mahomedan gentleman to build a theatre next to the Ranji's fire-temple in Grant Road. It appears that, in the beginning of August last, Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspji and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presented a petition to the Commissioner of Police, requesting him not to grant permission to the Mahomedan gentleman to erect the theatre on the ground that it would seriously interfere with the performance of worship and religious ceremonies in the fire-temple, which has stood in its present site for the last forty years; that it would be ruined and rendered useless for the purposes for which it has existed for so many years; that the erection of the theatre in extremely close proximity to the fire-temple would hurt the religious feelings and would the religious susceptibilities of the entire Parsi community, etc. In the beginning of this month, the Commissioner of Police replied to the petition, remarking that looking to the present nature of the locality in which there are already seven other theatres; the proposed situation of the building, the proposal of the owner of the theatre to raise the dividing wall between the theatre plot and the Agiary compound; and the promise of the owner to consider all reasonable requests in the future regarding performances at the hour of worship, the Commissioner felt that he could not equitably forbid the erection of the theatre particularly so as the objections raised in the petition would apply with almost equal force to Mr. Ballivalla's and Mr. Appoo's theatres at present existing in the neighbourhood of the Agiary. We regret to notice that there is a lamentable misapprehension in the Commissioner's reply as to the main points of the petition. The grounds mentioned by the Commissioner are all side issues, which do not meet and can have very little bearing upon the main points of the petition namely that the proposed theatre would ruin and render valueless the fire-temple which has stood on its present site for the last forty years; that there is at present no other fire-temple in the locality which can subserve the loss of the facilities which the Parsis of the neighbourhood enjoy; and that the proposed theatre will hurt the religious feelings and wound the religious susceptibilities of the entire Parsi community not only of Bombay, but of the whole of India.

MR. DANTRA ON TODDY.

The "Rast Goftar":—The close of Mr. Dantra's long series of letters on toddy must have afforded relief to those officially concerned in them. The letters, it may be argued, represent only one side the case, but the fact that officers of Government are not allowed to publicly reply to criticisms on the policy or actions of their departments, does not detract from the value of Mr. Dantra's comments as an impartial and fair scrutiny. Mr. Dantra invariably speaks by the book, and his representations are not the work of mere speculative or destructive criticism. His contentions are always based on materials furnished by Government resolutions and reports. His inferences may be therefore, taken as more than fairly accurate. The moderate tone of his letters and his solicitude to assign to Government credit of good intentions and praise where it is due, testify to the impartial spirit of his criticisms. The innocuousness of toddy is the chief plank in Mr. Dantra's advocacy for popularising its consumption. He considers increased use of toddy as the most effective method of checking intemperance. From a letter of Government addressed to Mr. Dantra, on 8th May 1908 and published by him in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 2nd inst., they flatly tell him that they have no desire to reduce taxation on toddy and that the taxing scale is kept high with a view to check drunkenness from toddy. In their recent Resolution on toddy, they furnish quite another reason for maintaining taxes at their present heavy standard, viz. for checking illicit distillation. Which is then the true underlying motive? It appears from this that Government have an eye to some other end in not reducing the taxes—probably, as Mr. Dantra tells us, to their revenue from liquor. The Government of India have distinctly ruled that no measures of a vexatious interference with the dealers should be enforced by local Governments. The late Resolution of the Bombay Government respected this order more in the breach than in the observance. We commend the letters to the sympathetic attention of the Government, and earnestly hope that before H. E. Sir George Clarke departs from Bombay, he will be able to lay out a well-considered scheme for a mitigation of the grievances of toddy-drinkers. Mr. Dantra has made a sufficient case for an impartial investigation, and we hope that his request for an enquiry by a commission of officials and non-officials members will be granted at no distant date in the future.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Parsi":—There is no topic at present so full of absorbing interest in political circles as the next Sessions of the Congress which will be held in Lahore in the Christmas week. It is impossible for us at this stage to prophecy about its success or the reverse, but whatever be the results, we are sure they will have a very far-reaching effect on the trend of events. Birds of evil omen are already seen fluttering their wings in the air, and echoes of dissension come from far and near, but we hope for the best. There can be no doubt that at present the Congress is divided against itself, and the differences are after all not so superficial as some would have us imagine. The choice of the country has fallen upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta this year, and we congratulate our countrymen no less than the veteran politician himself on his being chosen as the President of the next Congress. We are passing through critical times, when passion and prejudice are in the air, and sectarian interests are made to triumph over the welfare of the country at large, and it is well for the National Congress that its deliberation should be presided over by a man of foresight and moderation, who is neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan, but who is yet an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. It does not matter in the least that his nomination is not unanimous, and it matters even less that the Bengalis have conceived a sort of "prejudice" for him which they cannot explain; for if there is one reason which above all others should induce Sir Pherozeshah to accept the honour, it is the meaningless attitude of the Bengalis themselves. We can understand a man saying that he does not subscribe to all Sir Pherozeshah's views, and for the matter of that there may be men in his own party who do not agree with him entirely. But let no one forget the long and unbroken record of his public services, for he has kept vigil and watched by his country's side in the darkest hours of the night. He is a statesman who cares for the practical needs of the hour, and though he thinks of the morrow, he does not trouble himself about the day after. He has his defects and his weaknesses as we all have ours, but who will deny him that eminence in the public life of this country which he has attained by merit and merit alone? We are sure he will rise equal to the occasion at the end of the year, and justify the hopes of all those of his countrymen who believe in the slow but steady progress of India, all along the line.

The "Indu Prakash":—We are among the earliest to point out that the political situation of the day was such as to unmistakably suggest the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as the one man, and the only man fitted to be at the helm of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress. We are glad to find that the mind of an overwhelming majority of the sober and responsible leaders of the country has run on the same lines, and that the Lahore Reception Committee has accepted the recommendation in this behalf of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees. All of these, with the exception of Bengal and Burmah, were solid in favour of Sir Pherozeshah, and we understand that the progressive constitutionalists of the Punjab are enthusiastically in his favour. The choice has been finally made and let us trust that Sir Pherozeshah will accept the call of the country and not mind the little opposition evinced in Bengal. Constitutional to the core his fearlessness as a critic of British Rule is as well known as his study loyalty. Add to this that the accident of his being a Parsi is a distinct advantage at this juncture of an acute controversy between Moslems and Hindus. Let us trust that all these considerations would weigh full well with Bengal and that it will attend the Congress in numbers ensuring for the Lahore session, the representative character it can not have too much of. We must make an impression not only on Lord Morley and the Liberals, but also on Mr. Balfour and the Imperialists.

The "Gujerati":—The Congress Reception Committee met on Monday last under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Harkissen Lal to elect a president for the forthcoming Congress. The opinions of the various Provincial Committees had been formally invited and except Bengal and Burma all Committees had unanimously recommended the nomination of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta to the presidentship of the Congress. It is no secret amongst Congressmen that the Madras Reception Committee would have gladly chosen him last year, had it not been for the general feeling that it was due to Dr. Rash Behares Ghose in consequence of the Congress fiasco at Surat that he should be requested to preside over the Congress session at Madras. Bengal has lost its balance of mind and one need not attach much importance to its vote one way or the other, just as one need not take any serious notice of the Machiavellian attempt made in certain anti Congress organs to play off the Hon. Mr. Gokhale against the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. If the Congress has rendered one service more than another it is that it has enabled the Indian public to appreciate the comparative merits of leading Indians from different provinces. And we say it without fear of contradiction that there is no Indian to-day with his commanding personality and talents, his record of public services, his strength and independence of character, his impartiality of judgment, his dauntless courage, wonderful presence of mind, his political sagacity and circumspection and with his dominating qualities which extort the respect and admiration of even his Anglo-Indian critics, both official and non-official. As we have more than once pointed out, he has been an Indian first and a Parsee afterwards. But the very position he occupies as a member of the Parsee community gives him a vantage ground which no Hindu or Mahomedan enjoys.

THE love of a young soldier in the 37th Infantry at Nancy has just cost him six months' imprisonment. He deserted and went off with his sweetheart to Brussels. His father pursued the runaway, and was bringing him back to Nancy, when he escaped from the train at Epernay, made his way to Paris, and rejoined the girl. They visited Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Nice, where the girl jilted her lover. He returned to Paris and gave himself up.

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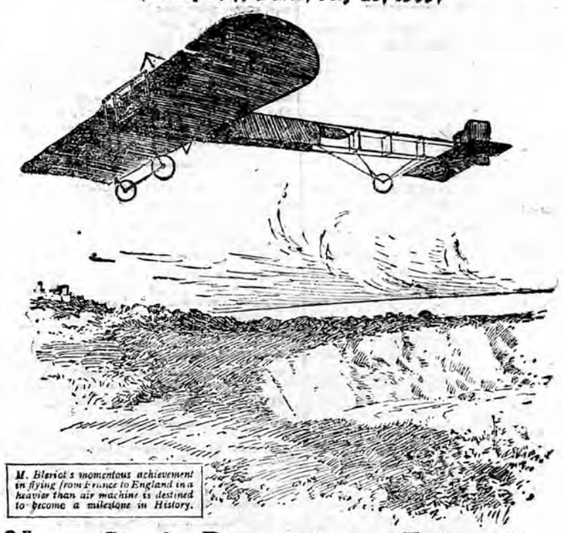

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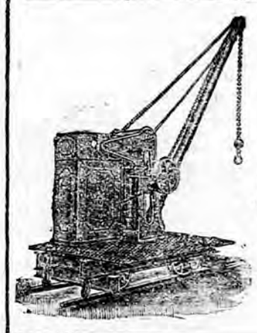

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ORIGINAL SIDE.

### ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*

DAMODAR VISHNU VAIDYA VS. BALKRISHNA GOPAL RANADE.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Jaykar, instructed by Messrs. Raghavayya, Bhimji and Nagindass.

For the Defendant:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. G. M. Gupte, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

This was a suit for a declaration that the plaintiff was an executor of the will of one Govind Krishna Ranade and for recovering the estate of the deceased from the defendant.

The plaintiff, in his plaint, had stated that probate of the deceased's will was granted to the plaintiff and two others, Sadashiv Hari Soman and Shankar G. Ranade, both since deceased, as trustees of the will and executors to the tenor thereof Shankar Gopal Ranade was appointed the managing trustee and he was to keep proper accounts and render them to the other trustees. He managed the estate during his lifetime. The plaintiff had several times called upon Shankar Gopal to render a true and proper account, and he promised to do so as soon as it was ready. The plaintiff, finding that the accounts were delayed, about April or May 1908, called on Shankar Gopal to hand over for safe custody all the estate to one Jairam Vishnu Vaidya, the Vakil of the testator. Shankar Gopal refused to do so and before the plaintiff could take any legal steps against him he (Shankar) died on 10th June 1908, without having rendered the accounts. On the death of Shankar the defendant who is a brother of Shankar, took possession of all the estate in the possession of Shankar Gopal, including that of the testator, and claimed to be the heir of Shanker Gopal. On 10th August 1908, the co-executor Sadashiv Hari, died and all the estate of the testator vested in him (the plaintiff). On 22nd August 1908, he called on the defendant to hand over to him without delay for safe custody all the property belonging to the estate of the testator. He further intimated to the defendant that a portion of the estate then in hand consisted of debts, which, if not recovered and realised within proper time, would become time-barred. The defendant, however, delayed on divers pretexts the handing over of the estate, with the result that some of the debts had become time-barred and he submitted that the defendant ought to make good the loss caused to the estate. He further stated that early in December 1908, on the defendant denying all knowledge of the administration of the estate by Shankar Gopal the boxes in the possession of the defendant and a room in Girgaum where Shankar Gopal used to live were opened by him and his attorneys in the presence of the defendant and his attorneys and inventories were made in their presence of the articles found. From the inventories supplemented by a statement in writing made by Shankar Gopal to him about August or September 1904, he found that a portion of the estate was unaccounted for. He further submitted that the estate of the testator appeared to have been mixed up with the property which, the defendant claims, belonged to Shankar Gopal and as no account books relating to the administration of the estate had so far been produced, he was unable to earmark or trace the property belonging to the estate of the testator. He therefore prayed that (1) it be declared that the plaintiff is an executor of the will and that all the estate of the testator is vested in him and that he is entitled to recover the same from the defendant; (2) that an account be taken of all the property of the testator; (3) that the defendant be ordered to made good out of the estate of Shankar Gopal the amount due from Shankar Gopal at the foot of the accounts and the amount of any loss otherwise sustained by the estate of the testator owing to the acts or default of Shankar Gopal; (4) that the defendant be ordered to make a full and true discovery of all the property belonging to the estate of the testator which came into the hands of the defendant on the death of Shankar Gopal and to hand over to him all the property in his (the defendant's) hands belonging to the estate together with all papers, vouchers, account books and other documents relating thereto; (5) that the estate of Shankar Gopal be administered by and under the directions of the Court and for that purpose all necessary accounts be taken by and under the direction of the Court of the administration, if any, of the estate of the testator by the defendant and he (the defendant) be ordered to make good personally the amount of the loss, if any, caused to the estate by the acts or default of the defendant; and the (7) plaintiff's costs be provided for.

The defendant in his written statement denied the material allegations made against him in the plaint and submitted that he was not aware that the plaintiff ever called upon Shankar Gopal to file the accounts in Court, and he further submitted that Shankar was under no obligation to render an account to the plaintiff who had ample opportunities to check and supervise the expenditure and did in fact check and supervise the same. He denied that he was ever the cause of delay in handing over any property belonging to the estate. On the contrary he was always ready and willing to hand over to the plaintiff the properties belonging to the estate. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed and that his costs should be provided. He further prayed that the hearing of the suit be delayed until a decision has been given in testamentary suit No. 3 of 1909.

The case is proceeding.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### FALSE SADHU'S RUSE.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

IMPERATOR VS. KASHINAND GURU SEVANAND.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who had convicted the accused on a charge of preferring a false charge against some villagers of dacoity on himself and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

It appeared that the accused professed to be a Sadhu. In the course of his peregrinations he spent about two months last year in the village of Mudi in Amalner Taluka. There he set about demanding money of the villagers at Rupee one per plough; and stoutly refusing smaller sums offered by them held out threats of divine displeasure, if they did not comply with his demand. About the same time the villagers were much alarmed by fires taking place in their village, and naturally attributed the phenomenon to threats thrown out by the accused. During this state of things, one noon, one Ganpat's "khala" caught fire. After putting it out the villagers went to the accused at the Chavdi in the evening, and roundly accusing him with being the incendiary, intimated to him their resolve of taking action against him. The same afternoon the Police Patel reported the fire to the Mandal police station. The Naik accordingly repaired to the village next morning and there, while he was questioning Ganpat, was handed another report from the Patel, in which the accused charged some villagers with dacoity on himself over-night by extortion. On investigation the accused's charge was found to be false and malicious. The Sessions Judge, in his judgment, had laid that the prosecution story was fully borne out by the evidence, and he felt no doubt that the accused's charge of dacoity by extortion was entirely a false and unfounded one, and was simply a countermove on his part to meet the charge of arson levelled against him. Differing from both the assessors, his Honour found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to that of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

An interesting official enquiry has lately been made into the effect of annual river floods on soil and cultivation in the Assam Valley Districts. From the sanitary point of view the matter is of great importance and further investigation is accordingly being made to determine the practical measures to be adopted.

## CHARGE OF THREE MURDERS.

### Sentence Enhanced to Death.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

IMPERATOR VS. ANANTSING BIN PARASHRAMSING, KRISHNASING PARASHRAMSING AND RUKMAWA KOM GOPALSING.

For the Accused: Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar.

For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

These were two appeals from the decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who had convicted accused No. 1 for the murders of a Sub-Inspector and two constables, and sentenced him to transportation for life, and acquitted Nos. 2 and 3 from the charge of abetment of these murders. Accused No. 1 had appealed against the conviction and sentence, and Government had appealed for the enhancement of the sentence passed on the first accused and against the acquittal of the other two accused.

It appeared from the Sessions Judge's judgment that the late Sub-Inspector of Savanur, Shantaram by name, had searched the house of accused No. 3 in connection with a case of theft. There was evidence to show that the Sub-Inspector had told accused No. 3 that he had suspicions concerning her and her brothers, accused Nos. 1 and 2, and unless the offenders in the theft case were detected, she would be turned out of the village. He also said that he would write to his superior officers and suggest the dismissal of accused No. 1, who was in the Police service. According to an information given by accused No. 1, a police party consisting of the Sub-Inspector, one Jamadar, one Naik and four constables proceeded on a Sunday to Alipur for the detection of the theft. The party halted about a furlong from the Alipur Police Post and the Sub-Inspector sent for accused No. 1, who said that he would point out the property at dawn and suggested that the party should in the meantime wait at the Police Post. The party accordingly went to the Police Post which consists of two rooms along which runs a verandah and facing the verandah there is, at a distance of a few feet, a "katta," on which a lamp post is fixed. Accused No. 1 spread a blanket on this "katta" and the Sub-Inspector and the Jamadar sat there, while the rest of the party disposed of themselves close by. Accused No. 1 twice went into the building and came out again. Then came a shot and the Sub-Inspector, who was lying down, got up with a cry but fell on a second shot being fired. Two constables had gone forward to raise the Sub-Inspector but two more shots were fired and they fell. The three men died on the spot. Agreeing with the assessors, His Honour acquitted accused Nos. 2 and 3, but differing from the assessors, His Honour convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him as above stated.

Against this decision appeals were admitted in the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that they accepted the conclusion at which the learned Sessions Judge had arrived so far as the conviction was concerned. At the same time his Lordship could not see any way to accepting the theory of the learned Judge. That the deceased and his party had gone to Alipur without any invitation by the accused and that the accused had fired on them in a state of blind panic. After commenting on the evidence his Lordship observed that weight should be attached to the the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. In his Lordship's opinion, the murder was a deliberate act.

The sentence of transporation for life was accordingly enhanced to that of death.

In the case of accused Nos. 2 and 3, both the Judge and the assessors, said his Lordship, had taken the view they were not guilty and his Lordship did not think that there were sufficient grounds which would justify their interfering with that order.

The order of acquittal was accordingly confirmed and the appeal made by Government dismissed.

## CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

*Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

IMAPERATOR VS. W. LUKER.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal for the reduction of a sentence of 14 months' hard labour passed upon the accused by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, for an offence under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code for criminal breach of trust. He was convicted on his own plea and the evidence before the Magistrate. In passing the sentence the Magistrate had taken into consideration one previous conviction against the accused.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

# POLICE NEWS.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.*

THIEF AND CHEAT.

His Worship disposed of the cases in which Inspector De Burgh charged one Shantaram Gopinath, a Hindu, with theft and cheating. In the first case the accused was charged with the theft of four electric globes, valued at Rs. 15 from the Customs Office. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the second case the accused was charged with stealing a fan from the J. J. Hospital. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, this sentence to run concurrently with the sentence pronounced in the first case.

The third charge against the accused was that of cheating in respect of an electric fan valued at Rs. 75. It appeared from evidence that the accused went to Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas' bungalow on the Cumballa Hill, and, telling one of the servants there that he had been sent by Mr. Goculdas to take away the fan to get it repaired, induced him to part with the fan. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. In the fourth case the accused was charged with cheating in respect of a fan from the Cathedral. There also he represented that he wanted to take away the fan for repairs. The accused was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.

Inspector Hassan charged one Balkrishna Babaji, lately a Postal peon, employed at the Colaba Post Office, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10. It appeared from the evidence that one Mardan Najee sent a money order for Rs. 10 from the Colaba Post Office to one Manlani Jala at Ranoli on the 20th April last. The money order was returned to the Colaba Post Office in May last, as the addressee could not be found; and the accused was given the Rs. 10 along with the form to be returned to the remitter. The accused brought back the form to the Post Office purporting to be signed by Mardan. As the complainant did not get any receipt he lodged a complaint with the postal authorities, which instituted the present proceedings against the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and asked for mercy. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to commence after the expiry of the term of nine months' simple imprisonment, which he is at present undergoing for a similar offence.

### MAZAGON.

*Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.*

A FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Felix Hoffman, a Frenchman, recently arrived in Bombay from Mauritius, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 450.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Chalk, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complaint was that accused had, after his arrival in Bombay, formed the acquaintance of one Mary Blanche whom he had on various occasions made costly presents. On the 20th ultimo Mary said it was her birthday and asked the accused to make her some substantial present. They went to a jeweller's shop and Mary selected a ring. It was valued at Rs. 750. The accused said he could afford to spend only Rs. 300. Mary volunteered to pay Rs. 450 of her own and was anxious to purchase the ring. They returned home and she gave him Rs. 450. He took it and returned the next day saying that he was worse for liquor the previous night and did not know how he lost the Rs. 450 which she had given him. She reported the matter to the police and the accused promised to make good the amount and pass a bond for the same. Mary gave him five rupees to buy stamps to be affixed to the document. He left with the money and did not return until he was arrested by the police.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused was a young man and quite a stranger in this city. The complainant having secured a hold over him made him gives her several costly things in the shape of presents. To get back a part of the amount the accused had spent over her, he might have taken this money and spent it. Under the circumstances the Court fined him Rs. 500, and ordered that out of the amount of the fine Rs. 450 should be paid to the complainant.

## THE DOCKYARD CASE.

### Government Comments.

The following commendation bestowed by Government on the Police officers who investigated the Dockyard Case, in which certain Government officers were found guilty of conspiring to defraud Government, is published in a Government Resolution by the Judicial Department, dated Bombay Castle, 28th September:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has read this report with interest and desires that Superintendent Sloane and the other Police Officers mentioned in the report, should receive the commendation of Government for the skilful and efficient way in which they performed their duty under most unpleasant conditions."

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 26th September, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Miss | Hughes, Miss |
| Burhart, Mr S J, Mrs. child and infant | Mumford, Mr W |
| Bell, Lt J A and Mrs | Mumford, Mrs |
| Baker, Mr J | Mehta, Mr G |
| Bennett, Capt T J | Morrison, Mr C |
| Croley, Dr St John, Mrs, child and infant | Mackenzie, Capt F W |
| Codrington, Maj and Mrs | Prince, Hitendra |
| Cowie, Mr C F | Richards, Mrs J E and child |
| Dodd, Lt P C | Richards, Master W and Miss |
| Daniell, Mr J | Swale, Mrs |
| Elsie, Miss E | Torkington, Capt and Mrs |
| Furness, Mr R | Walker, Mr T |
| Forster, Mr J N and Mrs | Winser, Mr L |
| Greg, Mr L H | Zimmer, Mr T O |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allsup, Mr E | Harper, Mr J |
| Archdeacon, Capt L J | Haining, Mr R H |
| Addis, Mr N and Mrs | Jones, Mr B |
| Anderson, Capt E S | Jeffreys, Capt W |
| Brooke, Dr S | Lengacher, Mr W |
| Bradley, Mr J | Lambton, Capt G C |
| Bridges, Maj A | Moir, Lieut J S |
| Beaumont, Comdr | Moncrieff, Mr A |
| Braithwaite, Mr | Munshi, Mr Gulam and Mrs |
| Bloomer, Mr F | Penton, Mr T J |
| Bradfield, Capt E W | Perry, Mr A S H |
| Banerjee, Mr A C | Pierrepont, Mr G E |
| Blyth, Mr M | Pears, Mr S E |
| Combe, Maj L and Mrs | Parker, Mr A C and Mrs |
| Crosbie, Mr J R | Bailey, Mr D |
| Clouston, Mr D | Reome, Maj R G |
| Cole, Mr G V | Shaw, Capt R A |
| Cartwright, Capt A L | Smith, Maj A |
| Clarke, Mr E H S | Shepherd, Mr J |
| Collins, Maj C B and child | Stephenson, Maj J and Mrs |
| Dobbs, Lt H C | Shaw, Mrs R A |
| Durlop, Mr A J and Mrs | Smith, Mr B |
| Fillingham, Mr G | Skeffle, Mr G S |
| Fish, Capt | Scott, Mr C G |
| Fox, Mr H G | Templer, Col H |
| Fawcus, Mr J E | Thomson, Mr D A |
| Fletcher, Mr A | Thompson, Capt W G and Mrs |
| Galleu, Mr J and Mrs | Wingate, Col A W S |
| Gaiger, Mr S W | Wilson, Capt F C |
| Gordon, Mr G | Walters, Mr and Mrs |
| Granville, Mr H C | Wigram, Revd M E |
| Greaves, Mr S E | Younghusband, Brig-Genl |
| Hodgkinson, Capt J | Yeoman, Mr F W and Mrs |
| Hill, Hon M C O | |
| Hill, Mrs Claude, Heara, Mr R | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bayley, Maj E C | Moylan, Mr and Mrs W |
| Clark, Col | Monteath, Mr A M |
| Froom, Mr A W | Oates, Capt S E S |
| Leventhorpe, Mr J | |

FROM PORT SAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shaw, Miss A M | Vivian, Mr T |
| Swale, Dr | |

FROM MALTA.—Webber, Eng Sub Lt.

FROM ADEN.—Dias, Mr A P

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," Oct. 2.

The following is the list of passengers sailing by per s. s. "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R, leaving Bombay to-day, for Marseilles and London:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Hon Sir Charles | Mahamood bin Mahomed Mr |
| Anderson, Mr | Marine, Mr R |
| Annesley, G Mrs | Marrs, Mr R |
| Batliwalla, Mr R D | Mercer, Rev H C L |
| Bion, Mr R E | Milne, Mr J Stewart |
| Bishop, Dr F H | Rahimtulla, Hamed, Mr |
| Bonnett, Mr C | Sheridan, Mr H A |
| Bose, Mr N N | Sherwani, Mr Haroon Khan |
| Bourke, Mr D R S | Stoney, Lt G J L |
| Chambers, Mr G J | Talbot, Mr G |
| Channer, Mr F F | Talbot, Mr H |
| DeSonza, Mr | Trimming, Mr H A |
| Elliott, Mr S S | Whitehead, Mr P C |
| Fathel bin Ahmed, Mr | Wigfield, Miss G |
| Fernandes, Mr S | Wilkinson, Mr A C L |
| Haddow, Mr and Mrs C M | Willock, Comdr A |
| Hadrill, Mr | Wood, Mr F J |
| Hepper's nurse and infant, Mrs | Wood, Mrs and child and nurse |
| Hudson, Mr J | Yegna, Narayan Aiyer, Mr A K |
| Jones, Mrs A G | Zemin, Mr R J |
| Kamal, Mr A | |
| Karim Hyber, Mr | |
| Louis, Lobo, Mr | |
| Macfarlane, Mr A P | |

### Per s. s. "R. Rubattino," October 5.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive by our steamer "R. Rubattino" from Genoa on Tuesday the 5th instant:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amaida, Miss | Olcese, Mr G |
| Bonnar, Mr and Miss | Puddamji, Mr |
| Burbidge, Mr G C | Olcese, Mr |
| Braddon, Miss | Puddamji, Mr and Mrs |
| Berti-Clay, Mr and Mrs | Pandit, Mr |
| Bhedwar, Mr | Pollard, Maj |
| Cook, Mr L E | Ring, Mrs |
| Chamier, Miss | Risley, Mr |
| Crisp, Mr and Mrs and children | Ruspoli, Don F Mrs and child |
| Carruthers, Mrs | Rupabai, Miss |
| Coole, Mr and Mrs | Rentin, Maj and Mrs |
| Dunlop, Lieut | Sanderland, Mr |
| Fugarty, Mr | Stewart, Lieut |
| Garrison, Mr | Swell, Mr H B |
| Gammeter, Mr | Shabadi, Miss |
| Hill, Miss | Stuart, Mr |
| Hunter, Mr W H | Willis, Mr and Mrs and Miss |
| Morgan, Rev | Williams, Miss |
| Morgan, Capt and Mrs | Whitehead, Capt Mrs and child |
| Muller, Mr and Mrs | Wallow, Mr P |
| Moriaty, Mrs | Winter, Capt and 8 musicians |
| Morrow, Miss | |
| Mead, Mr | |

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, September 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Colonel (now Major General) C St L Barter C V O C B from the Half-pay List to be a brigade commander, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed June 19: Colonel W B Birdwood C I E D S O Indian Army aide-de-camp to the King to be a Colonel on the Staff and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed June 28. Colonel E H Rivett Carnac Indian Army to be a Colonel on the Staff and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed July 5.

Captain B A T Kerr Pearse 6th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be aide-de-camp to Sir G Strickland K C M G Governor of Western Australia Aug 18 Lieut J L Wordsworth 5th Royal Irish Lancers to be aide-de camp to Lieut Gen Sir L J Oliphant K C V O C B Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command, vice Capt Lord B C Gordon Lennox, Grenadier Guards appointed assistant Military Secretary Aug 1.

The appointment of Lieutenant R B Forbes, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as aide-de-camp extra to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, which was notified in the "Gazette" of August 10, 1909, is cancelled.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Gentleman Cadet J C G Leigh, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Hon G V A Monckton-Arundell, appointed adjutant September 15.

Royal Horse Guards—Gentleman Cadet H C S Combe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant F T, Lord Gerard, promoted September 15.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Gentlemen Cadet A. W. Waternouse, from the Royal Military College, to be second-lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. T. Hodson, promoted (September 15.)

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Major A L Trevor Boothe retires on retired pay Capt and Brevent Major I G Hogg, D S O, to be major vice A L Trevor-Boothe Gentleman Cadet F King, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L C Brodie, seconded Sept 15.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Lieut the Hon R N D Ryder is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry Aug 3 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—The undermentioned gentleman cadets from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant:—H A T Brand, in succession to Lieut C E Reynard, promoted; R S T Moore, in succession to Lieut T R Badger, promoted Sept 15.

13th Hussars—The undermentioned gentleman cadets from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants:—J V Dawson succession to Lieut S R Wybrants, promoted into 14th King's Hussars; T E Lawson-Smith, in succession to Lieut E H Stoker promoted Sept 15.

20th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet D C M Beech, from the royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. G W Browne, promoted Sept. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillerys

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. H J Mackey, M V O., is seconded for service on the Staff Aug. 26 Supernumery Capt. F Stanley is restored to the Establishment, vice C S Holland July 17. Lieut-W L Y Rogers to be captain, vice N McN, Gray, seconded Aug. 1. Capt. C S Holland to be adjutant, vice H M Dawson, promoted July 1. Capt. H C Simpson to be adjutant, vice H J A Mackey M V O Sept. 1.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major T E W Bidgood is placed on retired pay Sept. 15. Capt. J D Sherer to be major, vice W W Griffin, retired Sept. 8. The undermentioned captains are seconded for Service on the Staff:—F F Rynd D S O, Aug. 9; and G C Merrick, D S O, Sept. 7.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Gentleman Cadet R A Turner, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant Sept 4

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Gentleman Cadet G M J A Grisewood, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E Strachey, resigned Sept 15.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut A E Watts-Russell to be captain, vice R L Dawson, seconded July 20 The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 27 1909 Second Lieut G A Campbell to be lieutenant vice E G Christie-Miller promoted June 1 Second Lieut R G Wavell-Paxton to be lieutenant supernumerary to Establishment June 1 Supernumerary Lieut R G Wavell-Paxton is restored to the Establishment vice J S Egerton seconded June 13

Scots Guards—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants J D Macindoe vice E P Orr-Ewing resigned C J Balfour in succession to Lieut F H Ballantine-Dykes resigned.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Lieut E B Chichester retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 September 15.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt R G Parker is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 22.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Second Lieut W Flatt D S O, to be lieutenant, vice B T St John, promoted June 19.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut C H Robinson is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 20; Second Lieut R G G Borthwick, from 10th Prince of Wales, Own Royal Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E H Nicholson, promoted Sept 15

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut J Cooper to be lieutenant, vice E R A Hall, seconded Aug 7.

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut R C Hamilton resigns his commission (Sept. 15).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Lieut L E C W Wilmer, adjutant, 5th batt., to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (July 23).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt the Hon C R Clegg-Hill, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice D. Powell, seconded (Sept. 1).

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut D F B Gray resigns his commission (Sept 15).

The Worcestershire Regt,—Second Lieut. J H Pelly to be lieutenant, vice W A Underhill, seconded (Aug. 7).

Memoranda.

Col N M Lake, Half-pay List is placed on retired pay Sept 10; Col J W Hawkins on vacating his appointment as brigadier-general commanding the artillery of a division is placed on the Half-pay List Sept 9; Brevet Col E H Rivett-Carnac, Indian Army, to be Colonel July 5; Lieut-Col B W Marlow, Indian Army military accountant-general in Indian, to be colonel Dec 23, 1908.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—A R Denne, commandant 17th Inf the Royal Regt. May 22; W C Barratt, D S O, commandant 5th Light Inf July 25

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—R W Fuller, D S O, Royal Garrison Artillery Sept 11; W H P Plomer, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers Sept 14. Capt F Jenkins, Coldstream Guards, is granted the temporary rank of major, while employed as a major in the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force Sept 1; Lieut E B Cuthbertson half-pay list retires on retired pay Sept 15.

The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of Major:—Ridingmr and Honorary Capt J E Griss R E; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J B Short, R A M C Sept 12.

The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary of rank of Capt W H Harris, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt; A Ellam, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt Sept 13.

The undermentioned Native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Chamu Sing Burathoki, sardar bahadur, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Yifles Dec 1, 1907.

Army Motor Yeserve of Officers.

Lieut Y Waycott resigns his commission Sept 15.

Admiralty, 14th September.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 5th February, 1872—

The Reverend John Edward Scott Mason, BA, Chaplain and Naval Instructor, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 11th September.

Admiralty, 15th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903.

Rear-Admiral John Locke Marx, MVO, has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 8th September.

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date:—

Captain Robert Hathorn Johnston Stewart MVO, to be Rear-Admiral.

Admiralty, 16th September.

Engineer Commander Charles William Gregory has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th August.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Arthur Hill Trevor Glenny. Dated 30th October, 1908.

Algernon Usborne Willis. Price Guthrie Chase Turner. Cuthbert Helsham Heath. Dated 15th November, 1908.

Basil Lyall Johnston. Frederick Wilfrid Fogarty Fegen. Arthur Beaumont Goddard Twyford Chamberlain. George Elliott Harden. Edward Neville Syfret. Dated 30th November, 1908.

Fleet Paymaster George James Clow has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Chief in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th September.

The following Staff Paymaster have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—

George Pfier Wilson. Dated 10th September.

Thompson Horatio Millett. Dated 14th September.

Paymaster Robert Alfred Jinkin has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th September.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Reeve Cowman has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th September.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Richard Gillard. Dated 14th September.

Harry Ebenezer Kent. Dated 16th August.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—

William Henry Rowe. Dated 16th August.

Henry Barratt. Dated 14th September.

Miss Margaret Emma Goodall-Copestake has this day been appointed a Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Sudell to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th September.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Gordon Bradford Bentley has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

War Office Whitehall, 17th September.

Regular Forces,

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Edward A Fanshawe, from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel J W Hawkins. Dated 11th September.

Colonel Spring R Rice, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel S A E Hickson, D S O. Dated 8th September.

Establishments.

Schools of Electric Lighting, Major Charles G Burnaby, Royal Engineers, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major St. G R S Caulfeild, Royal Engineers. Dated 3rd September.

Royal Military College. Captain Henry G Lynch Staunton, The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain C L Porter, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 12th September.

Cavalry.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Hubert C. Maydon is antedated to the 4th April, vice C E Raynard, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenent Ronald P J Mitchell is antedated to the 4th April, vice H C Maydon, promoted.

Lieutenant William L C Kirby, from Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, to be Captain, in succession to Major E Crawley, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 18th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Harold E Carey, vice E L Ellington, seconded. Dated 13th September.

Cecil E G Woollcombe-Adams, vice H C Simpson, appointed Adjutant. Dated 14th September.

Lieutenant Richard G Proby resigns his Commission. Dated 18th September.

The Lancashire Fusiliers. Ian Charles Ronald Walker-Munro, vice C R Maddox, admitted to the Indian Army.

David Erskine Boyale, in succession to Lieutenant J H Coles, transferred to The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Edmund Macnagaten Dawson, in succession to Lieutenant F H Edwards, seconded.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Charles James Lyon, vice G D Begg, resigned.

The Cheshire Regiment, Walter Holland, in succession to Lieutenant P J MacQ Mottram, resigned.

The South Wales Borderers, Desmond Henry Sykes Somerville, in succession to Lieutanant D G Johnson, appointed Adjutant.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, James Colin Gregan, in succession to Lieutenant R Bruce, resigned.

John Raphael Hamilton-Dalrymple, in succession to Lieutenant R. C. Y. Dering, promoted.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Richard Nugent O'Connor, in succession to Lieutenant E B Ferrers, promoted.

William John Kerr, in succession to Lieutenant G R W Wilmer, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, John Alan Lyde Caunter, in succession to Lieutenant M. E. Parnell, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Cyril Charles Lilley in succession to Lieutenant L. T. Watson, promoted.

Harold Seymour Elliott, vice B A Solano, admitted to the Indian Army

Kenneth William Wilkins, vice S V G Burroughs, admitted to the Indian Army.

George Edward Masters, in succession to Lieutenant W A Underhill, seconded.

The East Surrey Regiment, Damer Wynyard, on augmentation.

The Duke of Cornwals Light Infanty, Edward Lake Paske, in succession to Lieutenant M Crawley-Boevey, seconded.

Edwards Roberts Chanter, in succession to Lieutenant F L Hingston, promoted.

Arthur Charles Ashby Aves, vice G St A Hargood-Ash, resigned

Noel Arthur Godolphin Quicke, vice A Weir, resigned

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Raymond Wycliffe Russell, in succession to Lieutenant H. Gardiner, seconded

The Hampshire Regiment, Arthur Paget Knocker, in succession to Lieutenant C C R BlackHawkins, seconded.

George Archibald Rosser, in succession to Lieutenant G G Heywood, promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Joseph Leslie Dent, vice J M Wardell, resigned.

Philip John Reginald Currie, in succession to Lieutenant G A Yool, promoted.

Robert Frances Brydges Naylor, in succession to Lieutenant W J J Collas, promoted.

Christopher Mowbray Morris, in succession to Lieutenant C H Thomas, promoted.

George Dawes, on augmentation.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Edward Theodor Lindesay Macqueen, in succession to Lieutenant A R M Roe, appointed Adjutant.

Bernard John Cherleton Dudley, in succession to Lieutenant H Beveridge, promoted.

Emerson Collis Pinder, in succession to Lieutenant H N Le Marchant, promoted.

Cecil William Mallaby Firth, in succession to Lieutenant B M Fuller, promoted.

Walter Harold Miles, in succession to Lieutenant V B Thurston, promoted.

Harry Delamere Thwaytes, in succession to Lieutenant J V C Anderson, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Sydney Herbert Killick, in succession to Lieutenant A Dickson, promoted.

Reginald William Braide, in succession in Lieutenant E Robson, promoted.

Charles Philip Bethune, in succession to Lieutenant J McCarthy O'Leary promoted.

The Welsh Regiment, Decimus Pope, vice G. D. Melville, seconded.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Archibald Charles Melvill Paris, in succession to Lieutenant E. H. Lenthall, deceased.

The Essex Regiment, Robert Stuart Maclaine Hare vice A. G. Waller, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Sherwood Foresters. (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), John Vincent Earle in succession.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Sydney Cecil Williams, in succession to Lieutenant W. R. Russell, promoted.

Hugh Gleadowe O'Connell, in succession to Lieutenant H. W. F. Clive, admitted to the Indian Army.

Gordon Munro Fraser, in succession to Lieutenant S H J Thunder, appointed Adjutant.

Bernard Owen Smyth, vice R H Ferguson, transferred to The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), C

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909.

## FACTORY LEGISLATION.

BOMBAY millowners will not go so far as their Ahmedabad competitors and declare that the proposed Factory legislation is highly impolitic and quite uncalled for. In the memorial, the Ahmedabad millowners forwarded to the Government of India the other day, they expressed that opinion, though numerous Bombay proprietors believe that the general and ultimate effect will be for good. At the same time we are not surprised that Ahmedabad makes out the best case it can. There was no necessity to employ such strong language, but we agree with the Millowners' Association in urging cautious procedure, for, as the representation says, the textile industry of the whole world is passing through a grave crisis and it is but natural that the effects of this crisis should be felt most keenly in India where this industry is still in its infancy. But not content with setting forth their objections at length in their memorial, Ahmedabad millowners summarise their case in less moderate phraseology than that of the memorial itself, and bring out their points into severe prominence. The draughtsman apparently waxed warm near the end of his manuscript, and the summary was the outcome of his feelings. "Any change in the existing Act is unwarranted, unjust and uncalled for in the face of the inquiries of Sir Hamilton Freer Smith and the Factory Labour Commission." That is scarcely the tone to adopt in a representation to Government, if it is desired that Government shall attach importance to it or take the opinions expressed into serious consideration. Then again the document declares the proposed change in the section of holidays to be most arbitrary and inconvenient, and that Sunday is an artificial holiday for all Indian races; and further it is claimed that certificates of physical fitness should be done away with. If they had based their objections to the proposed legislation on the grounds of its inconsistency with the reports of the two Commissions, they might have stood a greater chance of impressing Government, and we regret they did not adopt the milder method, for their memorial presents phases which call for attention, phases which the framer of the new measure seems to have lost sight of and, as it is contended, the failings and shortcomings noticed by the two Commissions are such as are easily remediable by the provisions of the existing law, by making factory inspection more effective in those parts of the country where it has been found to be slack.

The limitation of work for adult labour seems to the Ahmedabad millowners most unnatural and unjust. In no civilised country, not even in countries where there is absolute despotism, they assert, will such an instance of limiting the working time of adult labour be found. It is neither unnatural nor unjust. At the worst we should say it is inexpedient. If a man will work let him work. If he does fifteen hours' work to-day he will do less than ten to-morrow, and as the memorial urges the adult himself is the best and fittest judge to decide for himself as to how long he should work; and he adjusts his working time to suit his individual requirements. "In India also all adult labour, except what goes to factories, will remain free to fix its own duration even if the proposed Bill be passed into law. The question then naturally arises whether there is any special reason for factory operatives to be treated differently from other adult labour. Here also the oft-alluded to Commissions provide a sound argument against this limitation, because none of them recommends it in its report. A suggestion perhaps will be found in these reports wherein preference is given to natural daylight hours and this is not altogether unreasonable. If the idea of fixing the working time of adult labour to natural daylight hours be given effect to it would virtually amount to a daily working time of nearly 12 hours and remove the odium of artificially limiting adult labour by a certain number of hours. If in spite of these remarks a 12 hours' limitation to adult labour is to be insisted upon, we would suggest to make it into an average 12 hours for the whole year. The length of daylight varies with the different seasons of the year, it is less in winter and more in summer. If an inflexible rule of 12 hours working be adopted, the consequence would be a more general introduction and use of artificial light." There is also something in the suggestion that if the twelve hours' day be insisted upon it be made possible to give a longer recess in the summer months.

In laying down the twelve hours' day, the framer of the measure does not seem to have borne in mind the testimony of mill managers as to the actual working hours in factories. Mr. Sutcliffe, whose figures are quoted by Mr. V. A. Talcherkar, in his new pamphlet on "Our Millhands and the Factory Labour Agitation," told us some time ago that the average working-hours in a Bombay mill are 45·37 a week as compared with 56·5 in Lancashire. No account was taken of the incurable practice of malingering in Indian mills. Mr. Talcherkar, by his experience as a mill manager, is entitled to speak on the matter and he gives a few of the pretexts under which mill-hands shirk continous work, and how those excuses are tolerated, in fact accepted as an inevitable factor by the employers. Among other faults found with the hands are their never being at their posts punctually when the engine starts, loafing about, smoking and drinking twice a day, leaving the department twice a day during work, inattention to work morning and evening when the tea-hawker goes his rounds, roaming about the department chewing pan sopari, wasting time at the barbers' shop and the sweetmeat-sellers, absenting themselves at feasts and funerals. He gives the number of absentees at from ten to fifteen per cent., forcing the management to engage substitutes. If they get eight hours' work of the twelve the mills are to be open managers will consider themselves favoured. Mr. Talcherkar inclines to the view of the Ahmedabad millowners that medical certificates should be dispensed with, for, says he, to legislate for the shutting out of the poor in physique from factory work in India cannot but operate hardly on the working-classes, and have far-reaching results indirectly in adding to the numbers of the actually starving. Even the weak, the sickly and the infirm have to be considered in the family arrangements prevailing among the labouring classes, and it will militate against them as well as against employers if they are to be deprived of the odd jobs now found for them. It is not to the owners' interests to engage them for any other duties. There are other points in the Ahmedabad memorial which merit consideration. Our only regret is that the representation is couched in such undiplomatic language as is calculated to defeat its own ends, and that even its commendable features may be overlooked.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS.

THE Bombay Corporation has virtually accepted the Government proposal with regard to the establishment of a Training College for primary school teachers in Bombay. Primary education in the city being now entirely a Municipal concern, it was not incumbent on Government to bear any portion of the cost of such an institution. But the absence of a sufficient number of qualified teachers is an evil so crying, and the necessity of remedying it is so urgent, that Government has thought fit to offer liberal terms to the Municipality as an inducement to that body to provide it at an early date. Government offers to defray the cost of the staff, which will come to about Rs. 20,000 per annum, "on the understanding that the Corporation will provide the building, the stipends and other incidental charges." Decent premises in a central locality may be hired at, say, Rs. 200 per mensem, and if what is vaguely described as other "incidental charges" to be defrayed by the Corporation will not come to much, the Government contribution will be six or seven times as much as that of the Municipality. With all the efforts of the Schools' Committee to secure the services of trained teachers, the proportion of trained to untrained teachers in the Municipal schools is still as one to two; while in the schools, which are registered for grant-in-aid, and other private institutions, numbering altogether about three hundred, there are hardly half a dozen qualified teachers. It cannot be a matter for surprise that under the circumstances, the teaching in many primary schools, especially those under private management, should be defective and unsatisfactory. The proposed Training College will ensure a steady and regular supply of competent teachers for the Municipal, as well as private, schools. In Bombay a man who has no other means of living, either starts a seminary on his own account, or employs himself as a teacher on a poor pittance. His own knowledge is exceedingly limited, and so is his own teaching capacity. While the supply of competent masters is miserably inadequate, it not only detracts from the efficiency of elementary schools, but it stands as a serious obstacle in the way of the expansion of primary education on the scale contemplated by the Corporation. It is a lamentable fact that out of a total of some 111,000 children of school-going age, only 33,000 are under instruction. It would be impossible to make suitable provision for the schooling of three-quarters of a lakh of children, unless we can command a supply of qualified intructors, at least sufficient in number to serve as a leaven. Otherwise, the enormous expenditure that will be entailed for their instruction is likely to yield but poor results. Those who advocate the introduction of compulsory edueation in Bombay must first have at their command a large contingent of trained teachers as a necessary condition of working the scheme to satisfaction. The proposed Training College will not be established in Bombay a day too soon. Even if it works to its utmost capacity, it will but partially answer the needs of the city for some years to come.

WINTER DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper recently issued gives a vivid idea of the acute distress which prevailed throughout England during last winter. A brief perusal of a few of the striking figures which are provided, shows how much graver the problem of unemployment had grown, and it is easy to account for the many unemployed demonstrations and of the tours of the "Hunger Marchers," about which we heard so much. The number of applicants to distress committees for assistance as well as the number found to be qualified for its receipt was more than double the numbers in the winter of 1907-8, reaching the enormous totals of 90,057, and 54,613 respectively, while the proportion of applicants relieved per 1,000 of the population, which had been 6·0 in that year rose to 11·7. It is true that the increase was assisted by the formation of fourteen new distress committees and the removal of the disqualification previously imposed by the receipt of parish relief, but these circumstances cannot be responsible for any very substantial share in such an appalling increase. The increase was more marked in the provinces than in London, but with few exceptions all districts showed a substantial rise, especially in the Midland and Northern towns. The committees generally, with rare exceptions, report that the conditions of labour and industry were worse in 1908-09 than in the preceding year, and even in many cases worse than in any of the previous years of which the committees had had experience. The engineering and iron and steel trades were, according to the reports from such towns as Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Merthyr Tydvil, and Middlesbrough, in a depressed condition. The cotton trade was slack, short-time being worked in several districts, and unemployment in this trade was aggravated by local industrial disputes. The shipbuilding trade was described in several reports as at a standstill, and there was a noticeable increase in the number of applicants in such towns as Birkenhead, South Shields, and West Hartlepool, where this industry is strongly represented. The building trade continued in a depressed condition in all districts and general or casual labour was affected by the adverse conditions prevailing in the skilled industries. To this last class of largely unskilled labour the applicants principally belonged, in fact their number was nearly half the total. The building trade contributed 16·9 per cent., and the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades accounted for 12·5 per cent., an increase of nearly four per cent. The majority of the applicants were men in full activity, 80 per cent. of them being between the ages of 20 and 50, while the largest class was of those between 30 and 40. As in former years the men who were given assistance received it in the form of employment mostly on special relief works. Such a report as this clearly prove the need for some remedial measures by the State, and the present Government have sought to provide these by means of labour exchanges. When these have got into thorough working order they will do something to lessen the work of distress committees, although in times of general trade depression such as last winter, it is difficult to see how they can do very much. Relief works will have to be conducted on a still more extended scale—for as yet they do not cover all the ground—until with a Tariff Reform Government in power there is some real prospect of a revival of Britain's flagging industries.

THE Chitral reliefs are proceeding quietly. The escorting column this year has not moved beyond North Malakhand.

REPORTS continue to be received that, so far, malarial fever has not appeared in any serious epidemic form in Upper India.

THE Midnapore correspondent of the *Bengalee* says that "a regiment of Military Police has again come here and is parading the streets of the town from time to time."

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Anand Mohan College was performed at Mymensingh on Thursday evening by Mr. Blackwood, District Magistrate, in the presence of a large gathering of Indians.

THE Napier taxi-cab, belonging to Messrs. Marcks and Co., was put on the Bombay roads yesterday and the first fare was a passenger by the P. and O. mail steamer from the Ballard Pier to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE Director of Agriculture, Bombay, is expected to visit Sind during the ensuing cold weather to determine the lines upon which work connected with the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in the Province should be carried out next season. Operations in this direction will follow a programme to be arranged jointly by the Agricultural and Colonization Departments.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant, 3 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 329 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 394. The death-rate was 40·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 53·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox, 2; fevers, 99; bowel complaints, 57; and other causes 236.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the United Provinces' exhibition which takes place in December of next year at Allahabad. The preliminary prospectus has been prepared pointing out that the intention is to have a display of machinery and new appliances and manufacturing processes. As an advertisement points out the principal courts will be devoted to agriculture, fine and applied arts, textiles, wood, stone and metal, general industries, engineering, education, forests, ladies' work and amusements.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

### Party Passion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary publicity that, largely owing to the zeal and enterprise of a popular newspaper, has been given to the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at Glasgow last Friday, I wonder how many people have read it except in a condensed form. Lord Rosebery spoke for two mortal hours and the report in the *Times* is nearly seven columns of small type. Amongst those who have not waded through the whole of this prodigious oration must be included the "summary-writer" of a very influential journal, whom I quote as follows:—"Lord Carrington, speaking at Shrewsbury last night, begged the House of Lords to wait until they had the Finance Bill before them, and then to take a fortnight to consider whether they should save the country or not." As I happen to have read every word of the Glasgow speech, I remembered that this is exactly what Lord Rosebery said, and I thought it surprising that a member of the Cabinet should say "Ditto to Lord Rosebery." In the account of Lord Carrington's speech occurs the following :—"He begged them to wait till they got the measure before them; and then to take a fortnight to consider whether they should save the country or not." The context clearly shows that the pronoun refers not to the speaker but to Lord Rosebery. The passage in the original reads thus :—"I earnestly hope that the House of Lords have come to no decision as yet in the momentous business to which they may be called. They should see this constantly shifting and changing Budget in a finished shape before they venture to pronounce any opinion upon it. After the Budget leaves the House of Commons, when, presumably, it may be considered completed for the moment (laughter), a fortnight, I trust, will elapse between that and its discussion in the House of Lords. That is ample time for the House of Lords to consider the action, if any, that it may consider itself justified in taking." Why the House of Lords should want to spend a fortnight in silent meditation after the Bill reaches them Lord Rosebery only knows. It was a fine speech from many points of view, but it is almost impossible to avoid the suspicion that this curious suggestion was put forward as a cover to hide Lord Rosebery's own indecision on the momentous occasion. Something occurred over Sir William Harcourt's Death Duties. It is now well known that in the Cabinet Lord Rosebery was strongly opposed to the Death Duties, and, to apply the words he used with reference to the present Budget, believed it not to be in the best interests of the nation that such a financial measure should become law. A more courageous statesman holding the views he did would have "outed" Sir William Harcourt or broken up the Government. Certain changes are being made in the Budget—an important one was made yesterday at the instance of Lord Robert Cecil to prevent the Development Bill becoming an engine of of corruption as it might very well have been as originally formed—but its fundamental principles good or bad, have not been altered, and neither Lord Rosebery nor anyone else will be in a better position a fortnight or three weeks hence to say what ought to be done with it by the Peers. As a *vade mecum* for opponents of the Budget, Lord Rosebery's carefully-prepared deliverance is most valuable, though it would have been more useful if made six weeks or two months earlier. But has it rehabilitated Lord Rosebery as a serious politician in the eyes of his countrymen estranged from him by his waywardness? The future will show, but my own impression is that Lord Rosebery has thrown away a splendid chance. Had he concluded by advising the Peers to reject the measure and thereby save the State, he would have gained the admiration even of those who disagreed with his conclusions. The country likes a man who has the courage of his convictions. Still, as I have said, Lord Rosebery has performed a great service to the Opposition by presenting their arguments against the Budget in more attractive and telling form, and the Unionists have reason to be very grateful to him. A Lincolnshire country-gentleman, speaking at a cattle-show, the other day, urged everybody to learn Lord Rosebery's speech by heart. This is a rather larger order, but I have no doubt a good deal of it has been committed to memory by the peripathetic advocates of the Budget Protest League. How is the fight going? may be asked. It is difficult to say for certain. The Budget Protestants claim that the tide has turned in their favour during the past fortnight, but I do not think the demand on the part of Opposition speakers for an immediate dissolution is quite as strong as it was, unless Lord Rosebery's advice as to a fortnight's cogitation is acted upon, it ought to be known by the time, this letter arrives in Bombay what the fate of the Budget is, and it is, therefore, useless to speculate upon the action of the Peers. I will only say that I shall be surprised if the House of Lords does provoke a conflict which may be fatal to them if not immediately at any rate not remotely. The British aristocracy has always possessed the quality of self-preservation, and if those who represent it in the House of Lords are persuaded that a majority of the electors are favourable to Mr. George's far-reaching scheme they will grin and bear it as they have hitherto done in similar circumstances.

PARTY PASSION.

Party heat is being generated on a scale greater than I have known for a long time, and the sooner a General Election comes the better. So much bitterness as prevails at the present time is not good for the country. You may judge of the state of the political atmosphere from a man usually so calm as Mr. Birrell, telling Sir Edward Carson after one of his speeches on the Irish Land, Bill that he was playing a part and the ex-Conservative Solicitor-General, relating that at any rate he was not a bully. But worse took place to-day in Grand Committee on the Development Bill. There was a dispute between the Opposition and Mr. George as to an alleged undertaking that he was accused of not having fulfilled. "I have," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "no recollection of making any promise." "It would not make any difference if you had," shouted Lord Robert Cecil. Subsequently I quote from the *Globe*. Mr. George rose and said :—"I am very sorry to raise anything in the nature of a personal point of order, but I have made a statement that I did not promise any amendment." Then the noble Lord said, 'It would not make any difference if you had,' which, of course, was a most offensive statement to make against any member of this House, and meant that I would not keep a promise. I have never made a promise to the Opposition that I have not made my best endeavour to keep, and I suggest that it is a very offensive observation, and that the noble Lord ought to be called upon to withdraw it." The report continues as follows :—

The Chairman : I can only call the noble Lord's attention to the remark of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Committee knows that I have not the power of the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means, and I hope that honourable members of the Committee will not on that account cease to behave in accordance with the rules of procedure (hear, hear).

Mr. Chaplin rose and said when objection was taken to the measure being proceeded with downstairs, he asked Mr. Lloyd-George across the floor when he would have an opportunity of discussing it.

The Chairman (interrupting) : I understood that the right hon. gentleman was rising to a point of order.

Mr. Chaplin : May I not refer to an incident which invalidates absolutely what the right hon. gentleman has just said?

The Chairman : I do not think on a mere point of order that can be done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has drawn my attention, on a point of order, that the noble Lord has made use of a certain disorderly expression. I have explained that I have not the power of the Speaker, and that the only power I have is to specially report to the House.

Mr. Chaplin : If a special report is to be made to the House.

The Chairman : I have not said I would.

Mr. Chaplin : If it is, I think this should come in. He says he has never failed in any undertaking he has given to the Opposition, but he said, in answer to a question, that I should have the most ample opportunity of discussing all questions under the Bill.

Mr. Lloyd-George was moving that the Committee adjourn when, Lord Robert Cecil rose and said : I desire to say a word. I can see now that the observation I made across the floor may have been interpreted by the right hon. gentleman in a more offensive sense than I intended. I confess that I spoke under the influence of very great irritation indeed. I considered, and still consider, that the minority on this Committee have been treated in a manner which is not in consonance with the best traditions of the House, and not in consonance, which is the more important matter, with the best traditions of the conduct of business in Grand Committee. I regard it as a very serious disaster to the procedure of Grand Committees and acting under the influence of feelings of that description, and feeling that a small minority have very little power of making a protest except in somewhat violent language, I may have used an expression which appeared to the right hon. gentleman to have the impression that I thought he was untruthful. In the circumstances I think perhaps I ought to withdraw the expression, because it may be misinterpreted. I had in mind the kind of consideration put forward by my right hon. friend Mr. Chaplin. I thought that, though technically it might be true, there was no breach of faith, undoubtedly the general conduct of the proceedings this morning has been so grave a departure from the ordinary procedure of Grand Committees as to amount to a breach of faith.

THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Owing to his fame as a cricketer, the Jam of Nawanagar, has very many admirers in this country, and naturally the not very pleasant references made to him in the House of Commons are the subject of a considerable amount of comment. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who defeated Mr. Winston Churchill, asked the Indian Under-Secretary, whether the Jam is a ruling Prince in India and whether such Jam can only come to England with the permission of the Secretary of State. I suppose the hon. member was referring to a general order issued by Lord Curzon during his Viceroyalty and published blunderingly, as some thought, in the *Gazette of India*. The Master of Elibank replied to Mr. Joynson Hicks as follows :—"His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar is a ruling Prince or Chief governing his own territories under the suzerainty of His Majesty. The permission of the Secretary of State is not required to His Highness visiting England, but such visits would be arranged by Indian Princes in communication with the Government of India." Major Renton, another Conservative member, thereupon put the following question :—"Is the hon. gentleman aware that this Chief is alleged to owe a great deal of money to small local trades people in Sussex?" Mr. Emmott, who was presiding in the absence of the Speaker, interposed by remarking that Major Renton's inquiry did not arise out of the question. Mr. Joynson-Hicks availed himself of the opportunity to ask a supplementary question on his own account. Was the Under-Secretary prepared to receive reports and representations from responsible members of this House before arranging any further visit of this Prince. The Master of Elibank, who is always equal to the occasion, replied :—"I am afraid, the answer I have given must suffice. I have stated that these visits are only made after communication with the Government of India, and that there is no definite arrangement." Amid cries of "oh!" and "order!" Mr. Rees wound up the incident in a rather farcial manner. "May I," he said, "ask whether 'such Jam' as is described in the question, is not better jam for Indian consumption in proportion as it is preserved in India?" Perhaps Mr. Rees, who can be amusing, was betrayed into this feeble display of jocularity by the distressing fact that in this country people who have not lived in India invariably pronounce the princely title of the Nawanagar ruler as if it rhymed with the word "damn" as pronounced south but not north of the Tweed.

A "REGRETTABLE OCCURRENCE."

One of the effects of a dastardly crime like that of July 1st is that innocent people have to suffer. The better class of London boarding-houses, since the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie, have been less inclined than formerly to receive Indians as paying guests, to use now customary but exceedingly ridiculous synonyms for lodgers. To the same cause must be attributed the disagreeable, not to say humiliating, experience, which a young Oriental friend of mine had at the House of Commons on Tuesday. The gentleman I allude to is a Singhalese of irreproachable character and a member of one of the leading families in Ceylon. An undergraduate at one of the principal Universities, he has been spending a portion of the long vacation in town, and he paid me a visit about a week ago. In the course of our conversation he mentioned that he had always wished to attend a debate in Parliament during his stay in England, and asked if I could help him to realise his desire. I said that I should be happy to help him and immediately wrote to a distinguished member, interested in Eastern countries, asking him to do the needful and explaining all about the applicant. In due course I received two orders and passed them on to my Singhalese friend. Judge of their surprise when on presenting the orders to the Police on duty they were told, after certain questions had been addressed to them, that they could not be admitted as they were not personally known to the member who had obtained the orders for them! Unfortunately the member happened to be absent from the House at the time; had he been present the obstacle might have been removed, but I am not sure. Seeing clearly why the difficulty was raised, my friend intimated that he was not an Indian student but came from Ceylon. "Isn't Ceylon India!" was the reply. How lovely! There was of course nothing to be done but for my friend and his companion to go away. Their feelings can easily be understood. We all must realise the necessity of precautions in these days, but surely we have a right to look for a certain amount of intelligence even at the House of Commons.

(Concluded on page 8.)

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### MARCONI STATIONS BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.

### Monopolies to be Prevented.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Buxton announced that arrangements had been completed with the Marconi Company to transfer to the Post Office all coast stations for communication with ships.

The Post Office secures the right of using existing patents for a term of fourteen years for communication between stations in the United Kingdom and ships, and between the mainland and the outlying islands.

The Company received £15,000.

The Post Office has also arranged to take over Lloyd's wireless stations. The Government thinks it important that no private monopoly of wireless telegraphy should grow up.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Under the new arrangement with the Post Office, the Marconi Company will retain the licence for its long distance stations across the Atlantic.

## ORIENTAL STUDIES.

### No Funds this Session.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Rees, said there would be no vote during the present session in connection with Oriental studies. The details were still under consideration. In the meantime he had nothing to add to Lord Morley's statement.

## THE LIBERALS AND LABOUR MEMBERS.

### Election Pact Denied.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

Mr. Henderson, M.P., Leader of the Labour Members, in an interview, denied the pact between the Liberals and the Labourites and confirmed the statement made by Mr. Keir-Hardie in his recent speech at Bristol.

The Budget, said Mr. Henderson, was far from realising their principles, and was only a step on the way.

## THE BUDGET.

### City Appeals to the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

City bankers and merchants, in view of the failure of their protest against the Budget in May last, are circulating a petition to the House of Lords to reject the Budget. The House of Commons last night, adopted the second reading of the amendment to the Finance Bill, enabling the payment of estate and succession duties in respect to real property, wholly or partly, in land or houses. Mr. Balfour supported the amendment in his own name only.

## GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

### New Harbour Completed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The German battleship "Ostfriesland," sistership to the "Heligoland," was launched at Wilhelmshaven yesterday. The launch coincides with the completion after ten years' work, of the new naval harbour at Wilhelmshaven, which has cost £3,200,000. The harbour includes six docks, three of which can accommodate battleships of the largest type.

## THE HUDSON CELEBRATIONS.

### Great Procession in New York.

### OVATION TO BRITISH SAILORS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

At the Hudson Tercentenary celebrations yesterday, 25,000 bluejackets and marines marched nine miles through the streets of New York. Seven hundred British sailors occupied the place of honour at the head of the procession and received an ovation.

LATER.

The New York *Times* states that the American sailors who took part in the recent world's tour of the American fleet, have subscribed for a loving cup for Japanese Navy in appreciation of the courtesies received in Japan.

## LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 30.

Lord Kitchener has left Canton for Shanghai.

## THE TSARITSA ILL.

### Manœuvres Abandoned.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Russian Army manœuvres in the Crimea have been abandoned owing to the illness of the Tsaritsa.

## MR. BUCHANAN TO RETIRE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Buchanan will not contest the Perth constituency at the next election owing to ill-health.

## THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

### Severe Spanish Reverse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Spaniards made a reconnaisance from Zeluan and suffered a severe reverse.

General Vicaria, two Captains, a Lieutenant and fourteen men were killed and 180 wounded.

## STEAMER COLLISION IN THE MERSEY.

### Rangoon Steamer Damaged.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The steamer "Tenasserim" bound for Rangoon collided in the Mersey with the steamer "Segontian." The latter was cut down to the water's edge. The crew was saved.

The Tenasserim has been docked. Her bows are badly damaged.

## TURKISH AFFAIRS.

### Chefket Pasha on Military Training.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Chefket Pasha, the Turkish Generalissimo, who is visiting Paris, lunched at the War Office yesterday. He dined with General Pichon.

In an interview Chefket Pasha praised the training of the French army and said he was sending fifteen officers to France for training.

## THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

### Slight Increase Recorded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The revenue for the past quarter amounts to £29,781,191, being an increase of £421,187 compared with last year.

LATER.

Conservative papers take a gloomy view of the Revenue returns up to 30th September. The increase for the half year is £1,803,000, whereas fourteen millions was wanted. The Excise has fallen during the six months £1,336,000, and income-tax £734,000, as compared with 1908.

## GERMAN ROYAL BIRTH.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The German Crown Princess has given birth to a son.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The death is announced of Pony Moore, the founder of Moore and Burgess minstrels.

## THE CESAREWITCH.

### Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The latest betting on the Cesarewitch is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Rushcutter,
100 to 11 against K. C. B.
100 to 9 against Maya.
100 to 6 against Shuletoi.

## THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

### Settling Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 1.

We understand, says the *Pioneer*, that the details of the Imperial General Staff have now been settled by the Army Council in consultation with the Colonial authorities and the India Office. The new organisation will embrace the Regular and Colonial forces of the whole Empire and India thus comes within its scope. The scope and uniformity in composition of the General Staff in each country, the duties and titles of units composing it and the methods of carrying on the routine work will be aimed at as far as possible, though local conditions will always be considered. In India the General Staff may be considered as fully existent at the present time except so far as the actual use of the name is concerned, and even in this detail there is already the Chief of Staff's Division at Army Headquarters. An examination of the strength of this existing Staff has shown that it will not be necessary to increase its numbers, as was proposed last year, though there may be some rearrangement of the duties and changes of titles. The principle of interchange of officers of the General Staff between England, India and the Colonies will be carried out to a marked extent, the wider experience which such officers will gain under this system being recognised as of the highest value. The Imperial Army Scheme is coming on rapidly and an announcement in respect of it may be expected at any moment.

## HOUSE COLLAPSE IN CALCUTTA.

### No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

Last night a big building in the Burra Bazaar, Calcutta, known as Momohar Dass Kuptra, occupied principally by Marwari dealers having shops below and residing in the upper floors, collapsed. It is said that many people, mostly women and children were killed, but as the debris is difficult to remove, nothing is known yet. The work of clearing is proceeding to-day when particulars will be known.

LATER.

No lives were lost in the Burra Bazaar house collapse. The upper floors were used for storing goods. The shopkeepers below hearing the noise of the falling building cleared out in time.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Lord Minto presiding, was held at Simla yesterday.

## THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

### Mr. Norton Asked to Remain a Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

During the course of the arguments in the Alipore case, to-day, discussion took place as to the admissibility of statements made by accused in the Sessions Court as the Sessions Judge had forgotten to sign them in accordance with the requirements of the Procedure Code.

The Crown Counsel urged that as the statements were in the Judge's handwriting and accuseds' signatures were attached, the omission of the Judge's signature was not a material objection to the admissibility.

The Chief Justice seemed doubtful, but their Lordships did not express definite opinion.

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Norton himself took up the arguments and was still speaking when the Court adjourned.

It understood the Crown arguments will conclude on Monday and the whole hearing terminate by the end of next week.

It appears Mr. Norton had arranged to leave for Europe by this week's mail, but at the request of Government, has agreed to remain till the conclusion of the hearing.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Claughton, Assistant Keeper of Records to the Government of India, has three months' leave from the 30th instant.

Captain E. A. Roberts, I.M.S., reverts to military employ.

Majors R. Heard and H. Ainsworth are gazetted Professors of Midwifery and Opthalmic Surgery at Lahore Medical College.

Captain T. C. Young, I.M.S., is posted to the Sanitary Department, Eastern Bengal.

Revd. N. H. Johnson, Probationary Chaplain, Lucknow Establishment, has resigned his appointment.

Assist. Surgeon Khan Bahadur Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji of Bombay establishment is gazetted to be Hon. Assist Surgeon on the Viceroy's personal staff vice Mackenzie retired.

The appointment of Mr G H B Kenrick to be Advocate General, Bengal, is now formally gazetted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following Political postings are notified :—

Sir George Roos-Keppel to be Hon. Colonel of his old corps, the Khyber Rifles.

Lieutenant R. J. MacNabb to be Assistant to the A. G. G., Central India.

Captain J. M. Holmes, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Rocher reverts to Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Captain H. R. N. Pritchard to act as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

The following are granted leave :—

Major J. M. MacLeod, I.M.S., for twelve months ; and Major R. E. A. Hamilton, for thirteen months.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, is appointed to the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, Mr. Munro reverting as Deputy Conservator, Punjab.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

### Extraordinarily Good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

Crop telegrams for the past week, to-day published, show that prices of food grains continue to fall steadily but slowly as before. The crop prospects almost everywhere are extraordinarily good.

### THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 29th September :—

There was good rain during the week in the Konkan, Khandesh, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate in Panch Mahals, Surat, and parts of the Deccan. Rewa Kantha, slight elsewhere except in Sind. Rainfall is general and sufficient, but more is needed in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Kanara, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in Poona, Kolhapur, slightly damaged by rats in Karachi, Hyderabad, insects in parts of Sind, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Dharwar and generally good elsewhere. Harvesting of kharifs progressing generally. Rabi lands are being prepared in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Gujarat Native States, Rabi sowing continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Cutch, Kolhapur. Cotton sowing continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Dharwar, Kolhapur, Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Karachi, Larkana, Hydrabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujerat, East Khandesh, Poona, Dharwar, generally stationary elsewhere, Quantity purchasable in Sind is 3 to 36. Gujarat 7 to 26, Konkan 4 to 35, Deccan 1 to 24, Karnatak 19 to 27 per cent, less than normal. Average number of gratuitously relieved in Bijapur is 61 for the week ending 18th instant.

## RETIREMENT OF COLONEL MAHONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 1.

Colonel Mahoney, the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, who went Home in ill-health, will retire at the end of his leave. He was one of the ablest Surgeons in the Punjab, says the *Pioneer*, and during his many years' service at Amritsar he had deservedly won the confidence and affection of all classes. His reputation as a bold and successful operator had extended far beyond the boundaries of the Province.

## THE RAILWAY AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat was held in the Naginchand Institute on 26th September at the invitation of Sardar Davar K. E. Modi, Nagarsett Babubhai G. and Syed Ali El Edroos to request the Government of Bombay and the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to make arrangements for a level underground passage under the new platform which is being made at the station. It is suggested that erection of the proposed overbridge will cause trouble to the public travelling by rail to Bombay. The resolution was duly passed.

## KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

### Fifty Likely to be Allotted for India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The text of statutes which were published in England last July establishing the King's Police Medal and giving regulations for its award are now republished in the *Gazette of India*.

As announced at the time this medal is to be awarded for gallantry or other distinguished service on the part of officers of any recognised Police Force or properly constituted Fire Brigade in the British Empire.

Up to fifty of the medals may be awarded annually for service in India; names of those recommended for it to reach the Home Office in England in October each year.

## POSTAL SORTER SENTENCED.

### Theft of Currency Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 1.

Sishir Kumar Chakarvarti a Bengali youth employed as a sorter on the Railway Mail Service was recently charged before Mr. C. Rustomji, Sessions Judge at Allahabad, under Sections 379, Indian Penal Code, and 52, Post Office Act, with having committed the theft of two registered covers containing halves of currency notes of the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100.

It appears that the accused was a sorter between Allahabad and Cawnpore, in charge of the missing covers, which were not delivered at their destinations.

The accused pleaded not guilty stating that he did not know how the covers had disappeared.

The Sessions Judge found him guilty and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as stated :—

Second-Lieutenant Milligan, Connaught Rangers, to the 58th Rifles.

Lieutenant Pelly, Connaught Rangers, to the 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Woodward, Liverpool Regiment, to the 97th Infanry.

Lieutenant Wigley, Dorsetshire Regiment, the 46th Punjabis.

Captain Ames, 52nd Sikhs, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant Zorab, Indian Medical Service, resigned the service from the 26th ultimo.

Lieutenants Kisch and Chater, Royal Engineers, are posted to Military Works, Quetta and Lucknow Divisions respectively.

Lieutenant Pitcher, 39th Horse, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Captain Thompson, 57th Rifles, is transferred to the temporary half pay list from 20th ultimo.

Major Somerset, 12th Pioneers, is appointed Commandant of the 48th Pioneers.

Major Boome, 112th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Presidency of Bombay generally and the City of Bombay particularly are far ahead of any other part of India in the matter of industrial, commercial and financial concerns amongst which the mill industry occupies a prominent place. Many of these concerns are worked on the system of joint-stock companies, and a very large number of people are interested in them, either as shareholders or as debenture-holders or depositors. Roughly speaking, there must be more than 200 such joint stock companies, and although the Indian Companies Act does control them, yet upto now there is no responsible body to look after and if possible to protect the interest of thousands of these shareholders. The recent catastrophe has brought to light many a fault in the management of such concerns and has caused severe loss and grief to many a capitalist small or big, and have also made them a little nervous in regard to their investments in future. They have no responsible body to advise or to guide them. Thus it is, that a general feeling, to which Mr. Prabhashanker Patni the Dewan of Bhavnagar referred the other day, prevails, that in a highly commercial city like Bombay there ought to be an Association of shareholders, debentures-holders and depositors. Some remedy for the existing evils is in their own hands, if they would only bestir themselves into an Association which with a Board of Council consisting of experienced, independent, and respectable gentlemen can advise them properly and safeguard their interests. Such an Association can gradually influence the Government also, and by weighty representations secure from it privileges for the better management of these concerns. The principal objects of such an Association should be as follows :—

1. To advise, to guide and to assist the members generally relating to their investments.

2. To supply the members with correct information regarding all joint stock companies and their agents.

3. To watch the managements of all such concerns and to take such steps as they may be advised to put matters right in case of any mismanagement.

4. To represent from time to time to the Government suggestions or proposals for the better protection of the shareholders etc.

5. To keep rooms in the Fort, where literature regarding all joint stock companies as well as regarding yarn, cloth, cotton, and other lines of industry and trade may be available for the information of the members.

6. To supply members with correct rates of the shares of all the joint stock companies and, if possible, to issue later on a journal for the benefit of the members.

7. To undertake, if possible, at a slight commission the buying and selling of securities by members and to get them dividend or interest on these securities and to keep them for safe custody if desired.

The Board of Council need not consist of more than 12 members with a paid Secretary who must be honest, energetic and painstaking. The annual subscription of members need not be more than Rs. 3 with an admission fee of Rs. 5 and life membership may be fixed at Rs. 100. With such low fees, it may fairly be expected to have about 5,000 members. If necessary, later on, a branch of the Association may be started at Ahmedabad. It may be added that the greater the number of the members the better and more far-reaching will be its influence and utility.

I shall be glad if the suggestion I have ventured to throw out through the medium of your columns receives serious discussion and consideration at the hands of the people concerned and eventually carried into effect with any necessary modifications that may be deemed advisable.—Yours, &c.,

PUBLICUS.

MR. LYON, the last of the delegates in connection with the provincial elections under the Reform Scheme, left Simla for Eastern Bengal yesterday. The arrangements for these provincial elections have now been thoroughly threshed out, so the despatch embodying the results arrived at should be able to be sent home by next week's mail, in which case it is not unreasonable to expect the matter to be settled finally before the Government of India leave Simla in November.

## FACTORY REGULATION IN BOMBAY.

### Improving Sanitation.

The following details are taken from the report upon the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1908 :—

The total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 519 in 1907 to 550 in the year under report, 11 Spinning and Weaving Mills were brought on the register for the first time, of these 3 were in Bombay, 7 in Ahmedabad and 1 in the East Khandesh District ; in addition to these 13 ginning and pressing factories were registered during the year : of these 7 were in East Khandesh, 2 in West Khandesh, 1 in Dharwar, and 3 in Hyderabad. An umbrella factory was registered for the first time at Poona.

The number of working factories was 509 against 491 in the previous year. Of these 168 were perennial and 241 seasonal; 165 of the former and 238 of the latter, 403 in all were connected with the Cotton Industry.

The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency in the year under report was 230,192 against 214,452 in the preceding year. The number of operatives in the Town and Island of Bombay increased from 1,26,057 to 1,35,834 in the year under report. The increase in Bombay is chiefly due to three new mills having begun work during the year. Of the total number of operatives in the Presidency, 1,82,953 were employed in the Cotton Industry against 1,67,553 in 1907.

Of the 166 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay, 154 were inspected more than three times, 2 were inspected three times, 4 were inspected twice and 3 were inspected once; the remaining 3 escaped inspection as they ceased to be factories at the beginning of the year. Of the 384 factories outside Bombay, 234 were inspected more than three times, 58 three times, 43 twice and 25 once, while 14 escaped inspection. 41 factories were closed throughout the year.

Sanitation generally is reported to be satisfactory : but in the Town and Island of Bombay the Inspectors have been obliged to pay constant attention to the condition of the latrines in the smaller factories and in not a few of the large factories also. Particular care was taken to bring to the notice of the Municipal authorities all cases in which Factory proprietors complained of the inadequacy of the conservancy arrangements : and in five cases the Municipal sweepers were reported to have been punished. The condition of the Century Mill, which employes some 4,000 hands, has up till the present been very unsatisfactory. The Agents are willing to provide a septic tank but complain that they consider it useless to do so until they can secure an adequate supply of water. The Municipal authorities have expressed their inability to increase the pressure and the matter is still under discussion. The premises of the Burma Oil Company and those of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company at Colaba deserve mention as models of cleanliness.

The drinking water used at the Tapti Mills in Surat was declared by the Chemical Analyser to Government as unfit for drinking purposes but, "as it is the case that water unfit for potable purposes according to the Chemical Analyser's standard is nevertheless very often in practice perfectly good to drink," the District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Surat, "did not think fit to press the matter in the absence of any evidence of ill-health among the employes of the mill arising from the water."

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A table is given showing the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Mofussil. The figures were:—1908, women, Bombay, 23,767 ; Mofussil, 19,781 : Total, 43,548. Children, Bombay, 4,157, Mofussil, 7,661: Total 11,818.

No instance of the employment of women for excessive hours has been brought to light in the year under report. The women employed in the textile factories as a rule enter and leave the mills when they like ; and their work is not of an exhausting nature. The chief inconvenience suffered by women is from the humidity of the atmosphere in the reeling rooms.

The registers prescribed by the Act for recording the certificates and hours of employment of children were on the whole fairly well maintained in Bombay but in Ahmedabad 3 posecutions were instituted for failure to comply with the rules, and warnings were given on numerous occasions. The Local Inspector believes that in many instances children in Ahmedabad work for 6 hours in the morning at one mill and for a further period of 6 hours in a different mill. He reports that in more than one case proof of this has been forthcoming : but he has been unable to prove the knowledge on the part of the mill-owners that is necessary to ensure a conviction for a breach of the provisions of Section 11.

The practice of recording thumb impressions on the certificate of children has been maintained throughout the year: but the Commissioner of Police to whom certain specimens of impressions were submitted, was of opinion that they were of little value for purposes of identification. The Certifying Surgeons have now been each supplied with a proper apparatus for recording the impressions, and further specimens are to be submitted to the Commissioner of Police. The appointment of a full-time Certifying Surgeon will probably bring about improvement in this respect.

On the whole the Fencing of Machinery is well attended to and factory owners have generally shown themselves ready to carry out the suggestions made by Inspectors. But except in cases where guards are actually prescribed by law, owners are slow in taking the initiative. Orders to fence machinery were issued in 76 cases in Bombay and in 186 in Ahmedabad. There are numerous machines, the danger from which is universally recognised and additional rules similar to Rule 22 of the Act might with advantage be added so as to impose upon factory owners the necessity of guarding such machinery without awaiting orders from the Inspectors under Section 12 (c). Throughout the year the Inspectors have paid particular attention to the provision and maintenance of guards on ring spinning frames. Prosecutions had to be instituted in 4 cases in Bombay and in 13 in Ahmedabad for neglect in this respect.

Numerous orders have also been passed in Bombay regarding the fencing of bevel and spur wheels and the boxing of shafts.

In all 29 prosecutions were instituted during the year under report ; of these 2 were for employing operatives in contravention of the provisions of the Act 5 for not keeping the registers as required by Section 9 and in the manner prescribed thereunder, 19 for neglecting to fence machinery and 1 for not keeping the factory in a clean and sanitary condition. There were 2 more prosecutions in Ahmedabad under Sections 5A and 7 (3) of the Act, but these were withdrawn on the advice of the Public Prosecutor.

Convictions were secured in 22 cases and the accused were fined from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50. In 5 cases accused were acquitted.

Besides the above warnings were given in several cases of the irregularities detected.

Fires broke out in 4 factories in Bombay, in 1 factory in East Khandesh, 1 in West Khandesh and 1 in Thana. In Bombay, one of the Cotton Mills (Naigaum Mill) was totally destroyed, and two more were partially destroyed ; the fourth factory, a printing press, has since ceased to be a factory. The fire in the East Khandesh factory was the only one in which loss of life occurred. At Thana the fire destroyed the machinery.

A cotton weaving and spinning mill was started and began work during the year under report with electricity generated by a gas engine as its motive power. This is first mill of its kind in the Presidency.

The Collector of Bombay in his minute on the report considers that the report is a satisfactory record of the activity of the Factory Department. The increase in the number of fatal accidents is noticeable, but the particulars furnished in regard to each case show that defective fencing was the cause in one instance only. While the fatal accidents are above the average of the last few years minor accidents show a marked decrease. The total number of accidents of all kinds averaged 64 per 100 of the operatives employed, the lowest percentage during the past ten years.

The Inspectors in Bombay City having brought to notice the unsatisfactory character of the thumb-impressions on children's certificates the Certifying Surgeons were consulted and it was discovered that the earlier impressions had been obtained without the assistance of the proper ink and pad. These have now been supplied to each of the Certifying Surgeons, and the results obtained will doubtless improve.

THE Chitral Reliefs have arrived at Robat all well.

## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPT. 17. PARIS, SEPT. 18.

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King's Private Secretary has informed a correspondent who had called his attention to these words in a speech by Mr. Churchill—"Newspapers, whose proprietors, Mr. Balfour had taken the precaution to make into barons"—that "the creation of Peers remains a Royal prerogative."—The King paid a week-end visit to Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonston at Duntreath Castle, Stirlingshire, and was warmly cheered by crowds of visitors.—When the Prince and Princes of Wales, accompanied by their children attended service at Crathie Church on Sunday it was noticed that Princess, Mary carried her right hand, which was bandaged, in a sling—There is a movement on foot to erect a equestrain statue of Lord Kitchener in Calcutta.

Accidents.—Four miners have been killed in a Scottish coal pit through the fall of a stone weighing 22 tons, and the Sheriffs jury has recommended that wooden pillars should be used in future in addition to the wooden stoops to prop the roof.—A motor-boat in the Solent having taken fire, Mrs. Alison, one of the occupants, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Agriculture.—The "Times" special reports on the condition of British crops, show that the season is one of extraordinary abundance though of deficiency in quality.—The Small Holdings Commissioners have issued their report on the working of the Act of 1907.

Bakers' Exhibition.—The results are announced of a competition designed by the Bakers' Exhibition to show what has been done in the way of improving the quality of English-grown wheats.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archdeaconry of Manchester has been accepted by the Rev. W. C. Allen, Principal of Egerton Hall, Manchester.—The Right Rev. E. A. Were, formerly Bishop Suffragan of Derby, and Canon C. T. Abraham, vicar of Bakewell, have been appointed respectively Bishop Suffragan of Stafford and Bishop Suffragan of Derby—It is proposed to purchase the house at Blantyre in which Dr. Livingstone was born and open it as memorial museum.—The Archbishops' inspector of training colleges deals in his annual report with a year's experience of the regulation with admitted Nonconformists into the Church training colleges.

Election Intelligence.—A proposal that the Tradeston Liberal Unionist Association should reaffirm their confidence in Mr. Cameron Corbett, who has joined the Liberal party, has been rejected by 44 votes to 19.—The Norwood Unionists have reaffirmed their decision not to support Mr. Bowles, M.P., who is a Unionist Free Trader.—Mr. T. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P., miners' representatives, have refused to take the Labour party's pledge.

Ireland.—Nearly 140 persons in the district of the Castlerea Old-Age Pensions Committee who had been in receipt of old-age pensions have been struck off the pensions list on the ground that they have not attained the statutory age.

Labour.—The Trade Union Congress has adopted resolutions in support of the Finance Bill, demanding equal wages for equal work for men and women, recommending the celebration of Labour Day, deprecating the competition of prison-made goods, and expressing the view that labour exchanges should not supply labour in cases of dispute between employers and employed—The Poor Law Commission has issued a special report on the relief of the unemployed outside the operations of the Poor Law.—The Board of Trade has published a report on wages and hours of labour in the clothing trades.—The master cotton spinners of Lancashire have decided to continue "short time" until November 8, making the period of restricted output 16 weeks in all.—The second report of the Royal Commission on Mines has been published.—A conference was held at Bourneville on Saturday in connection with a movement for the improvement of the general condition of women employed in factories.—The South Wales coal owners have refused to receive a deputation of the Miners' Federation in regard to their dispute with their workmen over the Eight Hours' Act.

Law and Police.—The publisher of the "Indian Sociologist" has been sent to prison for 12 months for publishing a seditious libel.—Of the five men charged with the robbery at Messrs. Mappin and Webbs' premises in Queen Victoria-Street one was acquitted, one was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and the othe three who had pleaded guilty and who had taken part in an assault upon the watchman, were sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.—The driver whose motor-car killed a cousin of Sir Oliver Lodge at Eastbourne has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.—A cyclist who is alleged to have jumped off his bicycle and fired a revolver at a pedestrian stands charged with attempted murder.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest on a charge of manslaughter of the driver of the motor-car which ran into a number of Territorials on Salisbury Plain recently, causing the death of a gunner.—Henry Clifford, a Russian, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court for forging and uttering bills of exchange with intent to defraud, and also for bigamy.—The charge against Mr. A. M. Newcombe of fraud in his position as a director of a Beckenham limited liability company has been withdrawn.—At the Edmonton County Court the judge held that witnesses ought to have reasonable hotel expenses in addition to travelling expenses and the fee for attendance.

London.—The Commissioner of Police has issued a notice setting out the conditions which must be fulfilled before motor omnibuses can be licensed for use in London.—The City Steamboat Company has purchased 14 London County Council steamboats, which will be run from Chelsea to Greenwich next spring.—Blackfriars Bridge, now the widest bridge over the Thames, was reopened on Tuesday.

Naval and Military.—The Admiralty has placed orders for 20 torpedo-boat destroyers which are to have a speed of 29 knots.

Parliament.—The House of Lords has been engaged on various measures which had passed through the other House. In the House of Commons the Housing and Town Planning Bill has been read a third time, and further progress has been made with the Finance Bill in Committee.

Political.—Lord Rosebery at Glasgow condemned the Budget as a measure tending towards Socialism and said that it ought not to because law. Finding himself no longer in sympathy with the Liberal party, Lord Rosebery has resigned his membership and presidency of the Liberal League, which he himself founded.—The Law Society has issued a supplemental report of a critical nature upon the Finance Bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to modify the proposed stamp duties in a way acceptable to the Stock Exchange. Mr. Masterman, on behalf to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed a deputation that practically all the bona fide recreation land of the country would be exempted members from the undeveloped land tax.—Twenty-one English of Parliament have made a joint subscription of a guinea to a Scottish football club from which the Duke of Buccleuch is said to have withheld a subscription of £1 because of his objection to the Budget.

Shipping.—The master of the "Slavonia" has been severely reprimanded as a result of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of that vessel.—The "Mauretania" has covered the course between Daunt's Rock and the Ambrose Lightship in four days 11 hours 35 mins., beating the previous "record" by seven minutes.—The Baltic and White Sea Conference has been meeting at The Hague.—The Union-Castle liner "Sabine" has left Capo Town to search for the missing "Waratah."

Sporting.—Lord Londesborough's XI. defeated the Australians by 133 runs at Scarborough. The Players of the South beat the Gentlemen of the South by 228 runs at Hastings.—The results of the Rugby and Association football matches are reported.—The South of Ireland Open Amateur Golf Championship was won by Mr. J. D. Little by 12 holes up and 11 to play.—The Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase has been won by Mr. R. Graham Murray.—The Doncaster Cup at the Doncaster Race Meeting was won by Lord Falmouth's Amadis, and the Prince of Wales's Nursery Handicap by Mr. Carl Meyer's Apache.—Another unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel was made on Monday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth having undertaken to provide for naval defence, the New South Wales Dreadnought fund is being devoted to the foundation of a naval college and to the establishment of farms for the training of British immigrants.—The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is being held in Sydney.—The Victorian Cabinet has decided to give a number of Scottish farmers facilities for acquiring land in the Colony.

South Africa.—A service has been held in Johannesburg in memory of the men of the Imperial Light Horse who fell in the war.—The Transvaal Treasury statement for the last financial year shows a larger revenue and a smaller expenditure than has been estimated and an Exchequer balance of £2,730,678.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Taft has started upon a tour of 13,000 miles with the object of unfolding a programme of legislation to all classes of the community.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The German Emperor's presence at the Austro-Hungarian manœuvres has aroused unfavourable comment on the part of the Czech Press.

Egypt.—The second Young Egypt Congress has been held at Geneva, and speeches have been delivered denouncing the British occupation.

France.—There have been two acts of vandalism at the Louvre within a few weeks, and it is now being proposed that a charge should be made for admission to the museum.—The bicentenary of Malplaquet was celebrated on the battlefield on Sunday by a number of distinguished Frenchmen.—The French Minister of Public Works has refused to receive a deputation of the Post Office Union.

Germany.—At the opening meeting of the 20th German Socialist Congress it was stated that there were now in Germany 633,000 organized Socialists, and that they were the strongest political party in the German Empire.

Greece.—The late Prime Minister is reported to have declared that if the Crown Prince were deprived of the chief command of the army the King would leave Greece with all his family.—The demonstrations of sympathy with the Crown Prince at Patras and Corfu have aroused resentment on the part of the Military League and the Government.

Persia.—The ex-Shah has left for Europe, where he will spend his exile on Russian territory.

Russia.—The reports of the Tsar's journey to the Crimea indicate the remarkable popularity of his Majesty and the Imperial family among the peasantry.—A visit of British Chambers of Commerce to St. Petersburg is to take place on October 26.—The Tsar is interested in the preparations for the Russian Exhibition to be held in London in 1911.—Mr. Luxemburg, a British subject, has been rearrested in the Crimea and again liberated.—M. Stolypin deprecates the referring of too many charges to courts-martial, and recognizes that capital punishment should be applied only in extreme cases.

Spain.—A third execution has taken place arising out of the Barcelona riots. A compromising proclamation has been found at Senor Ferrer's house.

Sweden.—The Swedish Government has appointed a commission to mediate in the original labour dispute.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Cody has made four successful flights in his aeroplane with passengers.—Only one aviator has attended the Boulogne aviation meeting, and the flight across the Channel to Folkestone has been abandoned.—M. Blériot was entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons on Wednesday and in the evening at dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

Drama.—A play in four acts entitled "Making a Gentleman," by Mr. Alfred Sutro, has been produced at the Garrick Theatre : Mr. J. B. Fagan's "False Gods" at His Majesty's Theatre; "The Great Divide," by Mr. W. V. Moody, at the Adelphi; and "The Whip," by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Henry Hamilton, at Drury Lane.

Polar Exploration.—An account of Commander Peary's expedition to the North Pole, written by the explorer himself, has been published in The "Times" and in the "New York Times."—Dr. Cook has left Copenhagen for New York, and the first instalment of his detailed narrative is published.—Captain Scott proposes to set out on an expedition for the South Pole next summer.

The British Post Office at Tientsin.—Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at Tientsin in consequence of the prospect of the closing of the British Post Office there.

Obituary.—Lord Tweedmouth ; Mr. Harriman, the American "railway king" ; Mrs. Goldwin Smith; Dr. Agnes Hacker, the first German woman doctor ; Ernest Pinard, one of the leading politicians of the Second Empire ; Mr. F. J. Lee, the English chess master ; Mr. W. Lloyd Garrison, Secretary of the American Free Trade League : Sir Ralph Moor, late High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria ; and Mr. K. R. Cama, the Zoroastrian scholar.—"Times."

## IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### Canadian Proposal.

NEW PERMANENT BODY.

London, September 18.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which held its final sitting at Sydney yesterday, has, like the Imperial Press Conference and the Imperial Defence Conference in London, given the most emphatic evidence of the growth of the Imperial spirit. The Congress represented the merchants of all the British Dominions.

Yesterday the Congress passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a permanent Imperial Advisory Council. On Thursday the delegates adopted motions urging the immediate practical necessity of Imperial Preference and the advisability of universal military training for the youth of the whole Empire. The keynote of the Congress has been the realisation of the need of the co-operation of all parts of the Empire for the purposes of improved defence, trade, and inter-communication.

QUESTIONS OF EMPIRE.

Sydney (N.S.W.), Friday, Sept. 17.

On the sittings of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire being resumed here to-day Mr. Ames (Montreal) moved :—

That this Congress urges upon his Majesty's Government and upon the Government of the Colonies the appointment of an Advisory Imperial Council to consider question of Imperial interest, especially those tending to promote trade between the various parts of the Empire.

Mr. Ames said that the burden of the resolution was the appointment of a permanent body to work continually for the consolidation of the Empire and the removal of trade barriers. Mr. Knox (Melbourne) supported the motion.

Sir Alb

## THE BUDGET.

### Ministerial Pronouncements.

#### THE LORD ADVOCATE.

Mr. Ure, Lord Advocate, speaking at Coventry, said that as an attack on the Budget Lord Rosebery's speech was "hopelessly ineffective, futile, harmless, and vain." It was the greatest help the Budget had yet received. There were only two ways in which they could attack the Budget: they could say that the expenditure was wrong and was not to be incurred, or "This is not the right way to get your money; I will show you a better way." Lord Rosebery did not say either. It was clear that he knew in his heart, just as Lord Rothschild and the great bankers and financiers knew, that this was the only just and fair method by which they could secure the necessary millions. (Cheers.) The death duties were described as confiscation and robbery, but Mr. Ure remembered that it was under Lord Rosebery's Government that they were first imposed. The land taxes involved a principal which was capable of very wide application and very great extension, and although they only yielded a very modest sum this year, in the years to come they would yield millions without doing anyone injustice or injury.

#### UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The Master of Elibank sent the following message to the organising secretary of the Mid-Lothian Liberal Association on the occasion of a Budget demonstration in Edinburgh on September 11:—"Best wishes for the success of your Budget demonstration to-day. Deeply regret finally to leave my old leader, under whom I fought West Edinburgh and Peebles in 1894 and 1895, and from whom, in spite of differences on the Boer war, I have received constant and courteous consideration. But Lord Rosebery's challege should be taken up by all Scottish Radicals. I shall fight Mid-Lothian when the time comes, on: (1) The issues laid down in yesterday's Glasgow speech; (2) the rejection at Lord Rosebery's instigation by the House of Lords of the Scottish Small Landowners Bill, a measure demanded by the Scottish people, and voted for by the overwhelming majority of her representatives in the House of Commons, and supported at a remarkable series of by-elections; (3) the Prime Minister's constructive policy of social reform, together with the achievements of the Campbell-Bannerman-Asquith Ministry at home and across the seas; (4) the firm maintenance of free exchange and fiscal liberty; (5) Home Rule for Scotland and Ireland; (6) the supreme and clamant issue of the constitutional relations between a small and hereditary body of political permanent partisans and the democracies of the empire. Tell the men of Mid-Lothian I look to them to support me."

#### MR. F. D. ACLAND.

Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, said at Penistone that if Lord Rosebery thought the Liberal Party could draw back from the position they had taken up at the bidding of a single Peer, however distinguished he might have been, then they must bid him perhaps a sorrowful but an absolutely final good-bye. If it happened that the Budget was rejected in spite of the Conservative Party by these "wild, uncontrollable Peers," who only emerged from their hiding-places on great occasions of this kind, there would be a serious political situation. If they did throw out the Budget, as he hoped they would not, but as he believed they would, then as surely as to-morrow's sun would rise the Budget would smash them.

#### COL. SEELY.

Col. Seely, Colonial Under Secretary, at a garden party at Woolton, near Liverpool, said that as he read the speech of this Peer with a passion for a solitude he thought it one by a man who did not dwell on this planet at all. Col. Seely used to know a man in his early hunting days who was called "the Thruster." Directly that man got into the field he raced ahead, but always pulled up at the hedge Lord Rosebery told them it would be bad for this country if the Finance Bill should become law, but when he came to the hedge as to whether the Peers should throw it out he discreetly held his peace.

#### DR. MACNAMARA.

Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, at Grimsby, said that Lord Rosebery had most tenaciously expressed himself as of no party, yet in glowing terms he had praised the Tory minority in the House of Commons and had made a serious charge against the Government that they wished the Lords throw out the Finance Bill; the Government did wish the Lords to do anything so silly. The vernment intended the Budget to pass. If the ls were gracious enough to assist, well and if they were not, still well and good. contingency the Government viewed with ete equanimity. Lord Rosebery further said t a single farthing of this year's additional was to go to naval construction. It was re was no money in the Estimates for the last he eight "Dreadnoughts," but as for the four "Dreadnoughts" and the other ships of vari- in the new programme, the Government vided nearly £9,000,000. For all practical Lord Rosebery's speech was curiously of the famous poem, "The Jackdaw of paraphrase of which he would put

sebery rose with a dignified look,
for his pen, his ink, and his book,
ger and pious grief
y cursed the rascally thief.
heard such a terrible curse,
ve rise to no little surprise,
ed one penny the worse."

### RESIGNATION OF LORD ROSEBERY FROM THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Lord Rosebery has resigned the presidency of the Liberal League.

This important defection from a body which, owing to the weight of its individual membership, must be considered as one of the leading organisations connected with the present Ministry took place on Friday morning, Sept. 10; that is to say, just before Lord Rosebery delivered his speech against the Budget. The effect of the resignation, remarks the "Standard" will probably be the breaking up of the league, which consists almost exclusively of members of Parliament or party candidates. One of them, Mr. W. H. Cowan M.P. for Guildford, gave up his membership on the day preceding the Glasgow speech.

The Liberal League was formed, as its own manifesto upon the subject stated, "for the purpose of issued in May 1902 a view to common action, bringing together, with the policy expounded by Lord all those who approve field. It believes that upon Rosebery at Chester- can best be made with that those lines progress which the conditions of the day practical Liberalism urgently require." It was, in fact, the direct outcome of the famous "clean slate" speech delivered by Lord Rosebery on Dec. 16, 1901, in which his Lordship abandoned Home Rule and several other items in the Liberal programme. It at once attracted many of the more moderate men among the Liberal Party, and while Lord Rosebery became president the positions of vice-presidents were taken up by Mr. Asquith, Lord Wolverhampton (then Sir Henry Fowler), Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane. Now, when the Liberal Party, including the vice-presidents of the Liberal League, are exploiting this Budget and coquetting with doctrines of Socialism, the speech of the president has dropped like a bombshell in their midst. It is known that there are many of the Liberal members—who are also members of the Liberal League—who do approve the Finance Bill. This section must feel that the ground has been to some extent cut away from under their feet by the president's resignation. On the other hand, it is inevitable that others who like Mr. Cowan are deserting their old constituencies, in the hopes of finding safer seats or who are concentrating all their energies on strengthening their position in divisions which are generally reckoned as strongholds of Liberalism, should find it expedient to dissociate themselves from what will now be described as the heresies of Lord Rosebery. The Budget is the bait with which the Government hope to win the mass of electors at the next election. It makes a special appeal to the prejudice of the working classes, and candidates must be outside the shadow of the suspicion that will necessarily fall over members of the league with which Lord Rosebery was associated if they wish to see their hopes realised.

The treasurer of the Liberal League, it should be noticed, is Sir R. Perks, who has already shown that his sympathies are against the Budget. The secretaries are Mr. J. M. Paulton, M.P., and Mr. Freeman Thomas, M.P., and among the ordinary members are Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, M.P., Mr. Armitage, M.P., Mr. Rowland Barran, M.P., Mr. Cecil Beck, M.P., Mr. Chance, M.P., Mr. A. P. Hedgar, M.P., Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M.P., Mr. A. E. W. Mason, M.P., Sir John Barker, M.P., Sir Thomas Barlow, M.P., Sir Clifford Cory, M.P., Sir John Dickson-Poynder, M.P., Sir Edward Tennant, M.P., Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., Mr. David Davis, M.P., Mr. Alfred Mond, M.P., Mr. Hay Morgan, M.P., Sir David Brynmor Jones, M.P., and Dr. Napier, M.P.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Liberal League has been fixed for Monday, Sept. 20. Lord Rosebery will attend the meeting. It is not expected, the "Times" states that a final decision as to the course to be pursued will then be arrived at. The league is stronger in the country than it is in London, and whatever decision is come to by the executive committee would probably have to be ratified by the country members. Opinion among the members of the League is divided, some being in favour of the abandonment of the league, while others are strongly in favour of its continuance. The latter will probably counsel delay in coming to a decision until it is seen what course the House of Lords takes with regard to the Finance Bill. The attitude of those members of the Liberal League who have already openly declared their opposition to some of the land taxation proposals of the Government, and who some time since were dubbed the "cave," is very interesting. They hope that the House of Lords will eliminate the land tax-clauses in the Finance Bill. That is to say, they hope that the House of Lords will amend the Bill, considering that the reasons in favour of this course outweigh any constitutional aspect of the matter. The "cave" Liberals, therefore, have advanced to the position which was occupied by Unionists three months ago that the House of Lords should amend the Finance Bill; while the Unionist Party have advanced from this position to the outpost line, and are for the most part in favour of rejection pure and simple. If the Liberal League were continued it would be independent of the party organisation. It would stand for Free Trade, but if the House of Lords rejected the Budget it would in all probability stand aloof from any campaign against the Lords.

#### LORD ROSEBERY AND THE SCOTTISH LIBERAL CLUB.

Mr. D. N. Cotton, Secretary of the Scottish Liberal Club, Edinburgh, has received a letter from Lord Rosebery, resigning the office of president, which his Lordship has occupied since the formation of the club. Lord Rosebery is a life member of the club, and his resignation of the presidentship does not necessarily imply resignation of membership.

## MR. ASQUITH AT BIRMINGHAM.

### Threats against the Lords.

London, September 18.

The Prime Minister last night delivered an important speech on the political situation to a great gathering of Liberals in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The outstanding sentences in the speech were:—

If I rightly divine your intentions you have come to declare your fixed resolve, first, that the necessities of the State shall be met by an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and next that in settling both the measure and the incidence of that burden the freely chosen representatives of the people have the final and the determining voice.

There is no rule more deeply framed in our Constitution, more solemnly hallowed by precedent, more plainly sanctioned by tradition and present requirement than that in matters of finance the Commons, as representatives of the people, have an absolute, unquestionable, and decisive voice.

If that right is going to be seriously threatened it will issue far wider, far deeper than the more right of the Lords to deal with finance. I say for you and for me and for the Liberal Party that we are ready, that we are not only ready but anxious, not only anxious, but eager to take up the challenge.

#### AUDIENCE OF 11,000.

Birmingham, Sept. 17.

Birmingham all day long has been electric with excitement. The suffragettes, sitting in a secluded room in a back street, have been emitting dark and mysterious threats as to what they will do. The Chief Constable has set 600 uniformed policemen to guard the hall and his entire staff of plain-clothes men to mingle with the crowd and deal with any emergencies.

Here in the Hall the scene is wonderful in its impression of a vast multitude, and remarkable vivid in its demonstration of high spirits. A red-coated band leads them in popular songs, and they roar a chorus professing that "Lloyd-George is their only joy." On the platform Lord Wolverhampton and Lord Althorp find places, and Mrs. Winston Churchill, sitting next to Mr. Montagu, the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Secretary, is a strikingly handsome figure. Some seventy Liberal members are seated around, and the Chief Whip masters his forces with his accustomed air of genial domination. At half-past seven a great cheer rang through the hall as the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith and Miss Asquith entered.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who presided, looked strangely like his brother in the aggressive thrust of his head. He proclaimed his faith at once by welcoming the Budget as the advent of a new bolder and more effective age of Liberalism.

Mr. Asquith's reception was hearty but not delirious, for the truth is that with all the respect he commands Mr. Asquith does not yet inspire in the minds of his audience that magnificent frenzy of admiration which always went out to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Chamberlain. The first real cheer burst out when the Prime Minister declared that the chosen representatives of the people should have the final and the determining power in the affairs of the nation. Then began a series of scuffles which showed beyond question how perfect has been the training of Birmingham in the control of public meetings.

#### "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

"What about votes for women?" screamed an hysterical young man in the front row. Before the words were out of his mouth he was clutched by the throat, swept off his feet, and rushed out of the hall at the "double" amidst the encouraging cheers of the assembly. There were three similar incidents in the next ten minutes—the same hysterical screech, the same wild rush and strangle hold the same prompt pitching out. Mrs. Asquith and Miss Asquith, very familiar with such scenes watched them with anxious interest, but Mr. Asquith stood like a rock and simply picked up his sentence where he had dropped it.

A happy phrase of the Premier's was that "the rich protest against the burdens which they say will ultimately fall upon the poor," but its effect scarcely told on the meeting, for subtle sarcasms do not travel well among an audience of 11,000, especially when they are wondering where the next throttling will take place. Mr. Asquith laughed frankly at one of these incidents, for it gave him an opportunity for a drink of water—very welcome in so hot a hall.

From the oratorical point of view Mr. Asquith paid a little too much attention to Lord Rosebery. His justification of the land taxes and the death duties against the criticisms of Lord Rosebery was painstaking, and it would have elicited appreciative cheers in the House of Commons, but it seemed to leave Bingley Hall a trifle bored; a touch of Limehouse is necessary to set fire to an audience of ten or eleven thousand.

At last it came—not very virulent Limehouse, it is true but enough Limehouse to give the audience a chance to cheer. Mr. Asquith asked, "What is to happen to the Budget?" The meeting edged itself forward to meet halfway the expected challenge of battle and found once more that it was too soon and that the Prime Minister, instead of sounding a defiant trumpet note, was drifting back again to appeals, to old records. At last he put down the notes which had hampered him somewhat heavily. His voice deepened, there was the familiar threat of battle in his eyes and in the quick nervous shake of his forefinger. Would the Lords dare to reject the Budget? "That way revolution lies, and if the issue is to be challenged, involving as it will issue far wider than the mere right of the House of Lords to meddle with finance. I say for the whole Liberal Party that we are ready, and not only ready but anxious and eager, to take up the challenge." So, in a torrent of cheers, the great speech ended.

It had not carried the issue much further, nor advanced the Prime Minister's reputation, but it is well known that such mass demonstrations are impressive chiefly because of their size.

Mr. Asquith slipped round by a side street on his way to Curzon Hall for the overflow meeting, and by the side street he returned.

A resolution of thanks to the Prime Minister was passed in Bingley Hall, and in speaking to it Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P., the miners' representative, assured Mr. Asquith of the ardent support in the Budget fight of three million organised workers. On behalf of the chairman Sir Henry Norman put the vote to the meeting in a voice like a trumpet. The audience gave it there unanimous approval and sang the "Jolly Good Fellow" chorus with much spirit.

Mrs. Asquith was obviously touched by the warmth of the cheering given for her husband.

Mr. Asquith in a brief reply spoke with admiration of the political courage exhibited by his chairman, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, and also of the indefatigable energy displayed by Sir Henry Norman, the secretary of the Budget League. The audience left the hall to find themselves in the midst of shouting crowds of political enthusiasts in the streets.

#### THE SPEECH.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain who presided, said the Budget would not injure a single legitimate interest, but it would remove obstacles to progress, and for the first time in our history it would provide an effective substitute for the workhouse and the infirmary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, who was vociferously cheered, the audience breaking into "For he's a jolly good fellow," said:—

"It is a great thing for us to have as our president one who has enriched the traditions of an illustrious name—(loud cheers)—by such a splendid record as is yours of civil and social service. I am disposed to ask what has brought you here? (Laughter.) You have not come here, if I divine your mind and purpose, in any spirit of curiosity ("No.")

"If I rightly divine your intentions, you have come to declare your fixed resolve, first, that the necessities of the State shall be met by an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, and next that with settling both the measure and the incidence of that burden the freely-chosen representatives of the people have the final and determining vote." (Prolonged cheering.)

"The urgency of our needs," continued Mr. Asquith, "was patent and incontrovertible, admitted by all and denied by none. They had on one hand their national security; on the other they had to give satisfaction to debts long overdue in regard to social reform. In the past they had been beguiled by promises or niggardly instalments.

"The Government had effected economies and having cleared the ground, had laid the foundation of a better structure. They had established a system which did not prejudice thrift."

A man here rose and shouted hysterically, "Why don't you give votes to women?" There was an indignant roar of protest, and the man disappeared.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said, "That by the transformation of the Poor Law, by helping the workman to overcome the difficulties which surrounded him, by removing obstacles and hindrances to the development of industry on natural lines, by breaking up monopolies and by opening everywhere the gates of intelligence, merit, and energy—he cared not by what nickname it was called—it was a policy which pursued into new territory the lines of the historic Liberal policy of the past (Cheers.)

#### MR. ASQUITH'S SUMMARY.

"It was to fill a gap of £16,000,000 that the present Budget had been framed.

"The so-called land taxes were not taxes at all.

"There was the addition the State meant to place upon monopoly it had itself created—the monopoly which concerned the sale of intoxicating liquors.

There were extensions which they proposed in the system—initiated by Mr. Gladstone and extended by Sir William Harcourt—of duties on inheritance.

"There was an income-tax for the first time in their history made equitable between earned and unearned increment and there was a tax on spirits and tobacco.

"That was a summary of this 'revolutionary' Budget.

"With regard to the tax on spirits and tobacco, among the many countless protests, remonstrances and criticisms he had received he could not recall one from any organised body of working-men.

"The working-classes, as a body, did not complain of their additional contributions to the admitted necessities of the State."

There was at this point another disturbance in the body of the hall, and the chairman reminded the audience that they were present to hear Mr. Asquith.

"It is the duties upon land values and upon inheritance," continued Mr. Asquith, "which are the main object of attack. These are the taxes which are described as revolutionary in their character, Socialistic in their purpose, and aimed at the destruction of private property itself. (Laughter.) Language of this kind may and does excite a smile when it appears and reappears day after day in the hysterical columns of the organs of what is called Tariff Reform. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, it becomes a more serious matter when it is adopted by a statesman of high authority and of liberal traditions. (Hear, hear.)

"I should not be accused of approaching with any want of respect any considered deliverance by Lord Rosebery. (Groans and cheers.) He is one of my closest political friends. (A Voice: "He has gone to his natural place.") It was my pride and pleasure to serve under him in a Liberal Cabinet of which he was Prime Minister. We have been associated together in many incidents in the public life of this country, and I am perfectly certain that whatever may happen in the hurly-burly of politics nothing will ever disturb for a moment our personal affection and regard. (Cheers.)

"But it follows that when Lord Rosebery tells me that our Budget is a revolution, that it is leading directly to Socialism, that it constitutes a departure from the best principles and traditions of Liberalism, I am bound to examine with care, and with scrupulous care the grounds upon which he bases his indictment. Let us see what they are.

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND.

"His first and his main count is directed against what he calls our taxes upon land. I doubt, with all respect to Lord Rosebery whether he even now apprehends what those taxes are. I doubt it, because I find that a large part of his speech is given up to bewailing the hard fate and of extolling the social services of the owners of agricultural land.

"But the land taxes proposed by the Government do not touch agricultural land. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary if our proposals—the proposals which we are about to submit them next week to the House of Commons for increasing the deductions which are at present allowed to the owners of agricultural land under Schedule A. of the income-tax—if those proposals are as they will be adopted, I am quite prepared to maintain and to defend the proposition that the owner of agricultural land, in so far as it is naturally and economically applied to agricultural purposes, will be as well off or even better off in the matter of taxation after this Budget is passed than he is at the present moment. (Cheers.) And yet that is the industry which Lord Rosebery tells us is being now for the first time taxed out of existence!

"When I find such gross misconstruction in so enlightened a quarter I am obliged once more to ask and to answer the question as to what these taxes are. They are a toll very moderate in amount, levied on values actually realised or realisable on land which is not in any true sense of the term agricultural land—the values which are in no sense due to the efforts or the expenditure of the owner values which are created solely by the growth of population by public improvements and by the social development of the community. (Cheers.)

"This distinction between land and other forms of property so far from being the revolutionary paradoxes of the later day Socialist, are of almost venerable antiquity. Adam Smith says—I am quoting from "The Wealth of Nations":—

"'Ground rents are a still more proper subject of taxation than the rent of houses. Both ground rents and the ordinary rent of land are a species of revenue which the owner in many cases enjoys without any care or attention of his own.'"

At this stage there was considerable interruption while another Suffragett supporter was ejected.

Order being restored, Mr. Asquith proceeded with the quotation from Adam Smith. "'If' Adam Smith says, 'a part of this revenue should be taken from him in order to defray the expenses of the State, no discouragement will thereby be given to any sort of industry. Ground rents and the ordinary rent of land are therefore perhaps a species of revenue which can best bear to have a peculiar tax imposed upon them.'

"What did Mr. Gladstone say, speaking in the year 1892? 'It has been, in my opinion, a system of general impolicy and gross injustice under which the ground values of London have all along been exempted from the taxation under which they have grown to enormous, almost immeasurable magnitude for a long time and in a multitude of cases—though I rejoice to say there are now many instances of a much more agreeable kind—without the slightest benefit or action on the part of those who reap these enormous profits.'

"Finally, I quote Mr. Gladstone's successor—(laughter and applause)—in those happier days when he was in close contact with the actual living problems of our municipal life. (Applause.) Lord Rosebery, speaking in St. James's Hall in 1894, just, I think, after his succession to the Premiership, used these words: 'Besides these things the County Council has made some great preliminary exertions and has laid down some principles which will not be allowed to die until carried into effect. The first of these is the taxation of ground values. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Well, now I want to ask, Was Adam Smith a Socialist? Was John Stuart Mill, the great champion and apostle of individual liberty, was he a Socialist? (A Voice: "He was the champion of votes for women.")

"Was Mr. Gladstone a Socialist, and—worst of all—was Lord Rosebery, who tells us to-day that we have left him where he was thirteen or fifteen years ago, was Lord Rosebery, when he made that declaration, an unconscious Socialist? (Laughter.) Well for my part, I should be perfectly prepared to err in such company.

"I agree in one respect and one only on this subject with Lord Rosebery. I agree we are making a new departure in this matter. (Cheers.) What is that new departure? It is that for the first time principles the justice of which has been admitted by every impartial mind that has studied the subject are being recognised and acted upon by the responsible Government of the Crown. (Cheers.)

#### "SO-CALLED LAND TAXES."

"I say of these so-called land taxes that they are just because for the first time they exact a contribution—not an excessive contribution—to the public funds from a class of property which has hitherto escaped scot free; I say in the second place that they are financially politic because they bring in immediately and will bring in in the years to come a growingly productive revenue, and I say thirdly that they are socially expedient because they will bring in their train among their consequences the breaking up of the land, which is now artificially held, the dissipation of congestion and of overcrowding and the laying of a better and healthier foundation for our civic and our urban life.

"Now I pass to the second count of his indictment—directed against what he calls the gravest part of the Budget, the inheritance duties, in which he discovers the intention on our part to urge implacable war against capital. What is the truth about this matter? What are we doing with these death duties?

"They were left by Sir William Harcourt in 1894 at the average rate of 4 3-4d. per cent. They were slightly raised when I was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1908 to an average rate of 5 per cent. They are being raised still further, according to the Budget of the present year, to an average rate of 6 1-2 per cent. (Cheers.) And you are actually told seriously to believe that an addition of 1 1 2 per cent. to the average of our scale of our death duties will drive capital out of the country and shake the very foundations of our national prosperity! (Laughter.)

"I know it is sometimes said that these death duties are taxes upon capital, and in a sense that is perfectly true, though to my mind it is a very difficult and very academic point. 'Oh, but,' it is said, 'the death duties have already had a bad effect upon the trade and upon the wealth of the country.' Take the triennial periods since 1894. In the first the amount of capital brought under these duties was 843 million pounds; in the last it was 942 million pounds.

#### TESTED BY FIGURES.

"If you take the number of estates you will find that they rose from 71,000 to 85,000, and if you take the best test of all—the difference in the amount of money actually assessed to the income tax—you will find that in the same period there has been assessed to the income tax something like a thousand million pounds more than was the case at the beginning of this supposed depletion and exploitation of our national capital. (Cheers.)

"There is no subject in the whole range of economics about which more nonsense is talked than this 'exploitation of capital.' Money which is taken in the shape of death duties—call it 'capital' if you please—what becomes of it? It doesn't disappear; it is not blotted out of existence. It is devoted to public purposes; it goes to sanitation; it goes to national defence; it goes to the preservation of order it goes to those great schemes of social reform on; which the mind and heart of the Liberal Party are bent, and who shall say that the capital so appropriated and so applied is not being at least as remunerately employed as if it had been left in the pockets of its previous owners or transmitted by them to their children (Cheers.)

"What are Lord Rosebery's practical conclusions? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) What alternative to this detestable Budget can he suggest? (Hear, hear.) What ought to be the attitude and action of the House of Lords when this Budget meets the Second Chamber?

"I venture to think that the ordinary reader, when he has read and re-read the few perfunctory sentences which was all that Lord Rosebery had to spare for this momentous question, began to feel that this eloquent tirade might be entitled without unfairness 'Much Ado. About Nothing.' (Laughter and cheers.)

#### THE ALTERNATIVE POLICY.

"What is Lord Rosebery's alternative? Beyond what I must be allowed to call a few singularly unfertile generalities, he has nothing to tell us, and the reason for his reticence—the reason he gives for his reticence—is full of significance. I will quote his own words: 'Being a peer—(laughter)—I have been carefully kept all my life aloof from finance' (Laughter.) The Budget, he declares, is on the high road to Socialism, and there is no amendment, no conceivable amendment that can now be made, that can deprive it of that title. The Budget is on the high road to Socialism—and what is Socialism? Socialism, he tells us, is the end of all things—(laughter)—the negation both of family and property of the Monarchy, and the Empire. (Renewed laughter.)

"It is all very well to accuse the Budget and its authors but neither nations nor individuals can live for any length of time upon a diet of blood and thunder, (Much laughter.) You cannot fill up a deficit by demonstrations and you cannot raise revenue out of stirring perorations. If this Budget is to be laid aside in favour of some scheme which can at any rate pretend to take its place as a revenue producing instrument where is that scheme to be found? (A voice "Fiscal Reform.")

"There is one person at any rate who can speak with authority and that is the Leader of the Opposition. The alternative policy—if there be one—must come out in the open, and establish its title—(hear hear)—but all Mr. Balfour told us when last at Birmingham about his new taxes was that they were to be small and widespread this they were not to touch raw material and net to increase the relative contribution of the working classes.

"Why should these taxes be small if they are going to fall largely or mainly upon the foreigner? (Cheers.) Why can on raw material, the raw material of industry be exempted if we are not going to exempt goods which are the raw material of mankind?—(cheers)—and so on. But one thing is positively clear, and it is this—that at this moment you cannot raise the sum you require or anything approaching it, let alone give to the Colonies the only preference which will be of any use to them, unless you are going to tax, and tax substantially, the imports of foreign food, and all those kinds of food—corn, meat, bacon, butter—which enter into the daily consumption of the people, and which are staple necessaries of their lives. (Cheers.)

"Is this, or is it not, the alternative policy which is going to be proposed to the country? The question is a simple one, and it is at this moment in no sense of the word an impertinent one. We wait for a plain and an intelligible answer. (Cheers)

"We are told—I cannot pretend to believe it—we are told that there is a possibility that the House of Lords, whether by mutilation or by rejection—and it matters not which—(loud cheering)—may set aside the provisions which the House of Commons has made for the financial necessities of the State, Talk of revolution! This would be the most formidable, the most fundamental, since the days of the Long Parliament! (Cheers.)

"I assert with confidence that there is no rule more deeply ingrained in our Constitution, more solemnly hallowed by precedence more plainly sanctioned alike by the traditions of the past and by the requirements of to-day than that in matters of finance the representatives of the people have an absolute and unquestionably decisive voice. (Cheers.)

"Amendment by the Lords is out of the question. (Cheers.) Rejection by the Lords—(cheers)—is equally so. (Cheers.) It means, as Mr. Balfour says, the bringing of the whole machinery of the country to a standstill. It means, in a word, financial and administrative chaos—chaos how profound, how far-reaching, how fraught with injustice to the individual and in danger to the State it is no part of my business to-night, and I trust it may be no part of my business hereafter to demonstrate and make plain. (Cheers.)

"So the matter stands. Is this issue going to be raised? If it is, it carries in its train consequences which it would take a bold man to forecast and foresee. That way revolution lies. If it is going to be seriously threatened, involving, as I venture to predict it will, issues far wider and far deeper than the mere right of the Lords to deal with finance—I say for you and for me and for the Liberal party than we are ready—(loud and prolonged cheering)—that we are not only ready, but anxious; not only anxious, but eager—(more cheering)—to take up the challenge." (Prolonged and tumultuous cheers.)

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

#### EXTRA PAY OF SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, September 10, Captain Craig asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state if subaltern officers draw 1s. per day extra pay after seven years' service as full lieutenant in this country, but not while serving in India; and, if so, can he state why a distinction is made.

Master of Elibank: The facts are as stated by the hon. member. The Indian pay regulations are framed on a different system from those in force at Home. Subalterns of the British Army, whether they have more or less than seven years' service get more pay in India than in England.

#### FOOD OF THE INDIAN PEASANT.

On Monday, September, 13, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any experiments have been made in order to compare the weight and bulk of the average Indian peasant's food with those of the average European: and, if so, whether he will inform the House of the results of such experiments.

Master of Elibank: I am not aware of any experiments of the kind mentioned by the hon. member, but I will inquire.

#### THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14, Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Jam of Nawanagar is a ruling prince in India; and whether such Jam can only come to England with the permission of the Secretary of State.

Master of Elibank: His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar is a ruling prince or chief governing his own territories under the suzerainty of his Majesty. The permission of the Secretary of State is not required to his Highness visiting England; but such visits would be arranged by Indian princes in communication with the Government of India.

Major Renton asked the Under Secretary whether he was aware that this chief was alleged to owe a great deal of money to small local tradespeople.

The Deputy Speaker: I am afraid that does not arise out of the answer.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary whether he was prepared to receive and consider representation from responsible members of this House before arranging any further visits of this prince.

Master of Elibank: I am afraid the answer I have given must suffice for the hon. member. I have stated that these visits are only made after communication to the Government of India, not that there was any definite arrangements.

#### THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has complained to the Bengal Government of the effect of the boycott movement in Bengal; whether many warehouses in Calcutta are crowded with fabrics from England which cannot be sold owing to the intimidation practised by the boycotter; and whether the Bengal Government is taking any, and, if so, what, action to provide conditions of fair trade for British goods.

Master of Elibank: A letter from the association to the effect stated appeared in the newspapers last month. The Secretary of State has no official information as to the second part of the question. As regards the third, he has no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor is alive to the necessity of dealing with any methods of violence and intimidation that this movement may involve.

#### LORD KITCHENER'S POST.

Captain Faber asked the Secretary for War if he would state whether the meetings of the Board of Selection, of which Lord Kitchener was to be President, would take place when he was in England or while he was abroad on duty.

Mr. Haldane: The meetings of the Selection Board, the President of which is the senior officer present, are of necessity held monthly, and every endeavour will be made to hold them on a date suitable to Lord Kitchener should be present in this country.

Capt. Faber asked the Secretary for War whether Lord Kitchener or the Chief of the General Staff was to be responsible for the general defence of the empire.

Mr. Haldane: The responsibility for the defence of the empire rests with no one individual, however distinguished, but with the Government of the day. It has the advantage of being able to obtain the advice not only of the Committee of Imperial Defence, but of the Army Council and the Chief of the General Staff, the Board of Admiralty, and other advisers.

#### CHINESE RAILWAYS.

On Wednesday, September 15, Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would state the annual loss and the total loss to date sustained by the Chinese Government on the bonds, maintenance, and expenses of the working under a British staff of the railway constructed by the Pekin Syndicate, for which the Chinese Government had been forced to accept responsibility, seeing that the Chinese contention that this railway could never pay had been proved by experience to be correct; and, in view of the hardship of raising taxes from the Chinese people for those purposes from which no return was expected, whether his Majesty's Government intended to have the bonds and agreements in this matter set said for "mala fides;" and if not, whether the assistance of this Government would still be given to the syndicate in enforcing its terms against China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: This railway, which was only made for the transport of the syndicate's coal from their mines, was taken over by the Chinese Government in 1905. I am, of course, not in a position to furnish the figures desired. The imputations in the question, which appear to be offensive, are without foundation.

Mr Ginnell asked what was the total amount of loss sustained by the Chinese Government on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway since its opening for traffic; whether this had been paid out of taxes imposed upon the Chinese people; whether the control of the administration and worsing was still retained in British hands; and upon what grounds his Majesty's Government assisted in imposing this burden upon China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am unable to state the amount of loss, if any, sustained by the Chinese Government on this railway since its opening for traffic in March 1908. The system of control established by the Loan Agreement in the form of a Board of Commissioner Chinese and British was suspended shortly afterward by mutual consent, and its powers were delegated to its Chinese chairman. He, as managing director, was henceforth responsible for the working of the railway. The suggestion contained in the last sentence of the question has no justification.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the hon. gentleman was aware that concessions for the making of railways in China had been obtained by financial pressure, bribery, and other improper methods, and British diplomatic pressure afterwards successfully invoked to enforce the terms of such concessions; and whether, in order to revive Chinese confidance in British enterprise, it was proposed in future to make an independent investigation and a favourable report, a condition precedent to assisting in the enforcement of the terms of any project for a railway in China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No, sir, I am not aware that British concessions for railways in China have ever been obtained by the methods indicated by the hon. member. Nor has diplomatic pressure been applied in respect of such concessions, except in cases where the Chinese authorities have manifestly failed to comply with the terms to which they had voluntarily agreed.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether his Majesty's Government had any report from an independent source that the railway from Canton to the Kowloon territory could ever, repay the principal or pay interest on the outlay on its construction and its working expenses: whether the hon. gentleman was aware of the contention of the Chinese Government that this railway, forced upon them by speculating adventurers without any authentic Chinese approval, could never meet those liabilities, and that they could be paid only by taxes imposed upon the Chinese people: and whether independent evidence in support of this view was available to his Majesty's Government.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: We have received no such report. At present the construction has been little more than begun and time only can prove what the financial results will be. I have not heard before of the suggestion made by the hon. member that the Chinese Government contends that the railway can never meet its liabilities. I have no reason to suppose that it represents the views of that Government. The agreement for the construction of the railway in question was signed and ratified by Imperial edict at Pekin in the spring of 1907.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Thomas Sutherland's son-in-law, the Hon. Richard Denman, is, I see, to be the Liberal candidate for Carlisle at the General Election. The present member, Mr. Chance, won the seat in 1905 by a majority of over a thousand and he was unopposed at the last General Election. He is one of the Liberal Members of the present House who retires at the close of the present Parliament. There are many of them but not, I think, so many as usual. This may perhaps be regarded as a good sign for the Party now in office. Mr. Denman is Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Buxton, and the brother of Lord Denman, a subordinate member of the Government and a sort of maid-of-all-work in the House of Lords. Lord Denman is married to the daughter of that excessively rich Liberal, Sir Weeton Pearson, M. P., the Brassey of these days and one of our largest landowners. Sir Weeton, who has just been expressing his unqualified approval of the Budget—taxes would indeed have to be very heavy to be felt by a man of his wealth—is, I supposed, destined to blossom into a peer if the peerage survives the threatened cataclysm.

I am glad to see that the illuminating article on "The Mahratta Plough" which Sir George Birdwood wrote for the *Asiatic Review* some 20 years ago, and which deservedly attracted a good deal of attention at the time, is being reproduced in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts. As is pointed out in a short preface, the article was originally written in reply to a sweeping attack on the indigenous implements and operations of Indian agriculture. Sir George's spirited defence of the Mahratta plough, as an instrument adapted to the surrounding conditions of the land is well worth reading, and many who read it when it first appeared will be thankful for the opportunity of reperusing it.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

#### ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 3.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—Card 1, 156, 193.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants 41 and 43.
Hymns.—264, 26, 271.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—260, 320, 150.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—291, 391.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—274, 363, 24.

#### WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matin Daily.
Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday, 5-30 p.m.
Mothers Union Monday, 5-15 p.m.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MA

## THE NORTH POLE.

### Commander Peary's Journey.

We reproduce portions of Commander Peary's full narrative of his journey to the North Pole, as published in the "Times." The telegram containing the account was despatched by Commander Peary by wireless telegraph from Battle Harbour, Labrador, and reached us by way of Newfoundland and New York. Commander Peary describes in detail the voyage of the Roosevelt from Etah Ford to the winter quarters near Cape Sheridan in the Arctic Ocean and the progress of the sledge expedition towards the Pole as far as latitude 87·48 deg., at which point Captain Bartlett returned in command of the fourth and last supporting party.

The account from this point continues as follows:—

Bartlett started on the back trail in command of my fourth supporting party with two Eskimos, one sledge, and 18 dogs. I felt pangs of regret as he disappeared in the distance, but it was only momentary. My work was still ahead, not in the rear. Bartlett had done good work and had been a great help to me. Circumstances had thrust the brunt of the pioneering upon him instead of dividing it among several, as I had planned. He had reason to take pride in the fact that he had bettered the Italian record by a degree and a quarter and had covered a distance equal to the entire distance of the Italian expedition from Franz Josef's Land to Cagni's Farthest North.

I had given Bartlett this position and post of honour in command of my fourth and last supporting party, and for two reasons—first, because of his magnificent handling of the "Roosevelt"; second, because he had cheerfully stood between me and many a trifling annoyance on the expedition. Then there was a third reason. It seemed to me appropriate, in view of the magnificent British record of Arctic work covering three centuries, that it should be a British subject who could boast that, next to an American, he had been nearest the Pole.

#### AN IDEAL PARTY.

With the disappearance of Bartlett I turned to the problem before me. This was that for which I had worked for 32 years, for which I had lived the simple life, for which I had conserved all my energy on the upward trip, and for which I had trained myself as for a race. Crushing down every worry, about success, now, in spite of my years, I felt in trim fit for the demands of the coming days and eager to be on the trail. As for my party, equipment, and supplies, I was in shape beyond my most sanguine dreams in earlier years. My party might be regarded as ideal. It consisted of experienced men who were as loyal and responsive to my will as the fingers of my right hand. Four of them had the most intimate knowledge of dogs, sledges, ice, and cold as their heritage; two, Henson and Ootsam, had been my companions to the Farthest North three years before; two others, Egwah and Sigloo (!), had been in Clark's crow escape at that time and were willing to go anywhere with my immediate party now and to risk themselves again in any supporting party; while the fifth was a young man who, though he had never before been on any expedition, was, if possible, even more willing and eager than the others for the princely gifts of a boat, a rifle, a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc., which I had promised each of them who reached the Pole with me and which would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father the girl whose image he bore in his hot young heart.

All had a blind confidence so long as I was with them and gave no thought for the morrow, sure that, whatever happened, I should somehow get them back to land. In dealing with the party, I equally recognized that all its impetus centred in me. Whatever pace I set it would make good, but if it were played out I would stop for a short time.

My dogs were the very best, the pick of the 133 with which we had left Cape Columbia, almost all powerful males as hard as nails and in good flesh, but with not a superfluous ounce. My sledges, now that the repairs had been completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for 40 days, and with the reserve represented by the dogs themselves I could have made them last 50 more.

#### A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Pacing backwards and forwards while my men stowed their loads, I changed my programme for the next marches and decided that I should strain every nerve and make five marches of 15 miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth sufficiently before noon to permit of an immediate latitude observation. Weather and leads permitting, I believed I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance, I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit, the first to make the last march a forced one, stopping to make tea and to rest the dogs but not to sleep, until we could make the trail longer; and the second, at the end of the fifth march to make a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs, and one or two of the party, leaving the rest in camp. Underlying all this was the ever-present neighbourhood of open leads and impassable water and the knowledge that a few hours' gale would knock all my plans into a cocked hat and even put us in imminent peril.

After a few hours' sound sleep and a little after midnight I hit the trail, leaving the others to break camp and follow. As I climbed the pressure ridge at the back of our igloos, I set up another hole in my belt, the third since I started. Every man and dog of us was as lean and flat-bellied as a board, and as hard. It was a fine morning, the wind of the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best and most equable of any yet. The large old floes, hard and clear, and surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous, were easily negotiated, either through some crevice or up some huge brink.

#### TO THE 89TH PARALLEL.

A good pace for about ten hours—25 miles—well beyond the 88th parallel. While we were building an igloos a long lead formed east-south-east of us a few miles distant, as shown by water clouds. A few hours' sleep; then on the trail again, with the sun circling now practically horizontal. We were unhampered, and could travel as long as we pleased and sleep as little as we wished. The weather was fine, and the like that of the previous day except at the beginning, when pickaxes were required. This and a brief stop at another lead cut down our distance. Ten hours, 20 miles, and halfway to the 89th parallel, the ice grinding audibly in every direction, but no visible motion. Evidently it was settling back into equilibrium and probably sagging due northwards with its release from wind pressure. Again a few hours' stop and we hit the trial before midnight. The weather and the going were even better, as the surface, except where interrupted by infrequent pressure ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Hecla to Columbia, and harder. A march of something over 20 hours, the dogs often on the trot—20 miles. Near the end of the march we rushed across a lead 100 yards wide, which buckled under our sledges and finally broke as the last sledge left it. In sight of the 89th parallel; temperature minus 40. Again a snatch of sleep and on once more over the 89th parallel this being a duplicate of the previous march to weather and going; the last few hours on young ice of north and south lead, the dogs occasionally galloping—25 miles or more, the air, the sky, and the bitter wind burning the face till it crackled. It was all like the great interior ice-cap of Greenland. Even the natives complained of the bitter air. It was as keen as frozen steel.

A little longer sleep here, as we were all in need of it, then on again. Up to this, with each successive march our fear of an impassable lead had increased. At every inequality of the ice I found myself hurrying breathlessly forward fearing that it marked a lead, and on arriving at the summit, would catch my breath with relief, only to find myself hurrying on in the same way to the next one. On this march, by some strange shift, this fear fell from me completely. The weather was thick, but it gave me no uneasiness. I had taken an observation which indicated our position as 89·25. A dense mist fell overhead, black at the horizon, and the ice beneath a ghastly chalky white with no relief—a striking contrast to the glimmering sunlit fields over which we had been travelling the previous four days. The going was even better, and there was scarcely any snow on the hard granular last summer's surface of the old floes, dotted with the sapphire ice of the previous summer's lakes. A rise in temperature to minus 15 reduced the friction of the sledges and gave the dogs the appearance of having caught the spirits of the party. The more sprightly ones, as they went along with tightly curled tails, frequently tossed their heads with short, sharp barks and yelps.

#### AT THE POLE.

Twelve hours, 40 miles, and no sign of a lead in the march. I had made my five marches, and was in time for a hasty noon observation through a temporary break in the clouds, which indicated our position as 89.57. I quote from my journal some hours later:—

The Pole at last. The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for 20 years mine at last.

Cannot bring myself to realize it. It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said on turning back when speaking of his being in these exclusive regions, which no mortal had ever penetrated before; it is just like every day. Of course, I had many sensations that made sleep impossible after the first three hours; utter fatigue, or, perhaps, the sensation of a lifetime but no room for them here.

The 30 hours passed at the Pole were spent in observations, in going some ten miles beyond the camp, and some eight miles to the right of it, taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land, and searching for a practicable place to make a sounding. Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from the left, and from that time until our departure in the afternoon of the 7th the weather was cloudless and flawless. The minimum temperature during the 30 hours was minus 33, and the maximum minus 12.

#### THE RETURN.

We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us. It was essential that we should reach land before next spring tide, and we must strain every nerve to do this. I had a brief talk with my men. From now on it was a big travel and small sleep, and hustle every minute. We would try double marches on the return—that is, start and cover one of our northward marches, make tea, eat our lunch in an igloos, then cover another march, eat, sleep, and in a few hours repeat. As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on the homeward journey five outward marches in three return marches. Just as long as we could hold the trail we could double our speed, and we need waste no time in building a new igloos. Every day we gained on the return we lessened the chances of a gale destroying the track.

#### A LUCKY JOURNEY.

Three marches brought us back to the igloos where the captain turned back. The last march was in the wild sweep of a northerly gale, with drifting snow and ice rafting under us as we dashed over. South of where Marvin had turned back we came to where his party had built several igloos while delayed by open leads. Still further south we found where the captain had been held up by an open lead and obliged to camp. Fortunately, the movement of these leads was simply open and shut. While the captain and Marvin and, as I found out later, Borup had been delayed by open leads, we seemed to bear a patent charm, and at no single lead were we delayed more than a couple of hours. Sometimes the ice was fast and firm enough to carry us across, sometimes we made a short detour, sometimes a brief halt for the lead to close, sometimes we improvised a ferry on an ice cake. We kept the trail without difficulty down to the tenth outward igloos. Then it disappeared completely, and the entire region was unrecognizable. Where on the outward journey there had been narrow cracks, there were now broad leads, one of them over six miles in width, caught over with young ice. Here again fortune favoured us, and, no pronounced movement of ice having taken place since the captain passed, we had his trail to follow. We picked up the old trail again north of the seventh igloos, followed it beyond the fifth, and at the big lead lost it finally. From here we followed the captain's trial, and on April 23 passed the sledges up the vertical edge of a glacier fringe a little west of Columbia.

#### DELIGHT OF THE ESKIMOS.

When the last sledge came up I thought my Eskimos had gone crazy. They yelled and called and danced themselves helpless, and as Ootah sat down on the sledge he remarked in Eskimo, "The devil is asleep or having trouble with his wife, or we never should come back so easy."

A few hours later we arrived at Crane City under the bluffness of Columbia, and, after putting four pounds of pemmican into each of the faithful dogs to keep them quiet, it was then to sleep. Never shall I forget that sleep at Columbia—sleep, sleep then turn over and sleep, with never a thought of the morrow or having to walk, and never a night more of blinding headache. Cold water to a parched throat is nothing compared with sleep to a fatigued and numbed brain and body.

#### COMMANDER PEARY'S RESULTS.

Commander Peary, apart from his observations for position, has made certain highly important contributions to our knowledge of the conditions which exist in regions where observations in almost every respect are beset with difficulty. In writing on Dr. Cook's results, it was pointed out that he made no attempt to bring back any soundings, and that one of the problems remaining to be solved in Arctic geography is the extent to which the deep ocean extends over the North Polar region. The soundings taken during Dr. Nansen's expedition in the Fram extended from the Liskhof Islands in about 77 N. latitude, in a north-westerly direction, to beyond 85deg. N. At about 100 miles beyond these islands the soundings began to deepen rapidly from about 150 fathoms to about 1,000 fathoms, and the prevailing depth thence up to the furthest sounding taken was from 1,600 to 2,600 fathoms and the depths extended to the south-west to within, about 2deg. of Spitzbergen. This is the only important line of soundings available in the open Arctic Ocean. Apart from soundings taken among the islands to the north of America that obtained on this side of the Arctic by Captain Mikkelsen in 1907 at a comparatively short distance from the North American coast in latitude 71-12 N., longitude 148deg. 24min. West, was 340 fathoms; while two miles nearest the coast it was only 48 fathoms. Therefore the few soundings taken by Commander Peary are of prime importance. At a short distance from the land between 83 and 84 degrees, he got 110 fathoms. This soon began to deepen, because so far as can be made out from his statement, before the expedition reached the 85th degree a sounding of 825 fathoms was obtained. This seems to show that what is known as the Continental Shelf, the shallow plateau extending over a varying distance from the edge of the coast line, deepens somewhat rapidly in the Arctic Ocean.

The only other sounding obtained by Commander Peary was one of very great interest. It was taken he says, about five miles from the Pole and gave a depth of 1,500 fathoms with no bottom. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the wire broke while he was hauling in and went to the bottom. This in one respect must have been a relief to Commander Peary, as, of course, 1,500 fathoms of wire, with all the necessary apparatus for using it, must have been a great addition to the sledge loads. A few more soundings, of course, would have been greatly valued, but we must be thankful for what we have got, and all we want to know is whether this 1,500 fathom sounding may be taken as the average round the whole of the North Polar area; whether, indeed, it is a continuation of the furthest sounding obtained by the Fram. This is a problem which it is to be hoped Captain Amundsen will be able to solve when he sets out next year for his five year's investigation of all the problems that await solution in the North Polar region. He will be freed from all anxiety to reach the Pole, though it is just possible he may pass over it or near it.

#### DR. COOK'S EXPEDITION.

#### DETAILED NARRATIVE.

The following is the first portion of Dr. Cook's detailed narrative of his expedition, published in the "New York Herald":—

The expedition was equipped at Gloucester, Mass. All was ready on the evening of July 3, 1907. Ashore boys were testing their fireworks for the morrow's celebrations, but on board, as our vessel, the John R. Bradley, withdrew from the pier, all was quiet. There were no visiting crowds or curiously seekers, no tooting whistles signalled our departure. An Arctic expedition had been born without the usual public bombast. There was indeed no excuse for clamour. Neither the help of the Government nor contributions from private individuals had been sought. The project was quietly given life. Its expenses were paid by Mr. John R. Bradley and its destiny was shaped by the writer. Mr. Bradley was interested in the game animals of the North. I was interested in the game of Polar quest, and for the time being the business concerned us only. If the venture proved successful, there would be time enough to raise the banner of victory. If it failed none had the privilege of heaping upon us the unmerited abuse which usually comes to the returning Polar traveller. As we headed for the boreal wilds and ploughed with satisfying force the chilled north waters there was time for me to re-examine our equipment and review the prospective contingencies of the campaign.

#### PREPARING FOR THE MISSION.

In a brief month all had been prepared for a peculiar mission. We had purchased a strong Gloucester fishing schooner fitted with a motor, covered for ice and loaded down with suitable supplies for a prolonged period. One morning, the bold cliffs of Cape York were dimly outlined in grey mist, which screened the land. A storm had carried so much ice against the coast that a near approach was impossible, and continued winds kept up the sea, which made it equally difficult for us to land on the ice. Though anxious to meet the natives at Cape York we were forced to turn and set our course for the next village at North Star Bay.

At noon, the sooty clouds separate and, in the north, through the narrow breaks, we saw steep slopes and the warm colour of crimson cliffs resting on the rising water, and darting through the air were countless guillemot, gulls, little auks and eider ducks. We were in the ice free north waters, were the creatures of the sea find a marine oasis in the midst of the Polar desert. The coast was about 2,000ft. high, and is evidently the remains of the old table land which extends a considerable distance northwards. Here and there were short glaciers which had cut down the cliffs in their effort to push to the sea level. Beyond the long straight line of red cliffs, conical rocks, the navigator's sign-post, rose from the deep. Soon the long ice wall of the Petowik glacier arose, and beyond to the eastward we perceived the waving white of the overland sea of ice which submerges the interior of all Greenland. This kind of coast extends Poleward to the land's end.

#### A NATURAL RESERVATION.

It is the abundant sea life which makes human habitation just possible here, though the land animals are also important. The people of the Farthest North are crowded into a natural reservation by the arctic ice wall of Melville Bay in the south, and the stupendous line of the cliffs of the Humboldt Glacier in the north. The coast extends over but three degrees of latitude, but, with the many bays and the great folds of Wolstenholme Sound and the Inglefield Gulf, the sea line is drawn out to about 4,000 miles. Widely scattered in small villages, the northernmost Eskimo finds here a good living.

The narrow band of rocky land between the land-ice and sea offers grasses upon which feed the ptarmigan, the hare, and the caribou. The numerous cliffs of the islands afford a resting place in summer for the myriads of marine birds that seek the small life of the icy waters. The blue and white fox wander everywhere. The seal, walrus, narwhal, and white whale sport in the summer sun, while the bear, the king of Polar wilds, roams over the sea at all times. Seeking abundant game, this little tribe of most primitive man does not feel his hopeless isolation. The yacht dodged the icebergs and dangerous rocks in the fog about Cape Athol, and then turned eastward to cross Wolstenholme Sound.

As we neared Table Mountain, which guards North Star Bay, many natives came out in kayaks to meet us. Some were recognized as old friends. There was Myak, he of many wives, Oobloiah, who had executed Angodgibsah, styled the villain by Gibson at Redcliffe House, and Pinsoota, the husband of "The Queen," in whose family are to be found the only nybrid children of the tribe. Later, Knud Rasmussen, a Danish writer, living as a native among the people, came aboard. With him we got better acquainted during the winter.

The engines were disabled by a loose universal joint, so we lowered the launch and two dories to tow the yacht to safe anchorage. At high tide the vessel was grounded, the propeller, which had been bent, was straightened, and the universal joint was put to rights. In the meantime, the launch was kept rushing to and fro with Mr. Bradley and the writer as passengers.

On shore the harpoon gun was tried and around the bay waters we bagged a number of eider duck. Late at night a visit was made to the town of Oomanooi. There were triangular sealskin tents, conveniently placed on picturesque rocks. Gathered about these in large numbers were men, women, and children, shivering in the midnight chill. They were odd looking specimens of humanity. In height the men averaged but 5ft. 2in., and the women 4ft. 10in. All had broad, fat faces, heavy trunks, and well-rounded limbs. The skin was slightly bronzed, and men and women had coalblack hair and brown eyes. The nose was short, the hands and feet short but thick. A genial woman was found at every tent opening ready to receive visitors in due form. We entered and had a short chat with each family.

#### SOME MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

There was not much news to exchange. After we had gone over the list of marriages and deaths, the luck of the chase became the topic of conversation. It was a period of monogamy. Myak had exchanged a plurality of wives for a larger team of dogs, and there was but one other man in the tribe with two wives. Women were rather scarce, and several marriageable men were forced to forgo the advantages of married life because there were not enough wives for all. By mutual agreement several men had exchanged wives; in other cases the women had chosen other partners, and the changes made were seemingly to the advantage of all, for no regrets were expressed. With no law, no literature, and no fixed custom to fasten the matrimonial bond, these simple but intelligent people control their destinies with remarkable success. There was an average of three fat and clever children for each family, the youngest as a rule resting in a pocket on its mother's back.

The tent had a raised platform upon which all slept. The edge of this made a seat, and on each side were placed stone lamps in which blubber was burned with moss as a wick. Over this was the drying rack. There was no other furniture. The dress of furs gave the Eskimos a look of savage fierceness which their kindly faces and easy temperaments did not warrant.

On board the yacht there had been a busy day of barter. Furs and ivory have been gathered in heaps in exchange for guns, knives, and needles. Every seaman, from the cabin-boy to the captain, had suddenly got rich in the gamble of trade for the prized blue fox skins and Narwhal tusks. The Eskimos were equally elated with their end of the bargain. For a beautiful fox skin of less use to the native than a dog pelt he had secured a pocket knife that would serve him half a lifetime. A woman had exchanged her fur pants worth 100 dols (£20) for a red pocket-handkerchief with which she would decorate her head and her "igloo" for years to come. Another had given her bearskin mittens for a needle and conceived that she had had the long end of the trade. A fat youth with an oily smile displayed with glee two bright tin cups, one for himself and one for his prospective bride. All of this glitter had been received and exchanged for an ordinary ivory horn worth about 90dols (£18). The midnight tide lifted the yacht on an even keel from her makeshift dry dock on the beach. She was pulled out into the bay and anchored. To study the people further to encourage the game of barter and to enjoy the rare sports of yachting and hunting in man's northernmost haunts we prepared to visit as many villages as possible.

In the morning the anchor was raised and the yacht set sail to a light wind and headed for the more northern villages. It was a grey day with a quiet sea. The speed of the yacht was not fast enough to be exciting, so Bradley suggested lowering the launch for a crack at ducks or a chase of the walrus or a drive at a nything that happened to cut the watere. The harpoon-gun was taken, as it was hoped that a whale might come our way, but the gun proved unsatisfactory and did not contribute much to our sport. We were able to run all around the yacht as she slowly sailed over Wolstenholme Sound. Ducks were secured in abundance, and seals were given chase, but they were able to escape our craft. Nearing Saunders Island a herd of walruses was seen on a pan of drift ice far ahead of the yacht. The magneto was pushed, the carburettor opened, and out we rushed after the shouting beasts. Two with splendid tusks were secured, and two tons of meat and blubber turned over to our Eskimo allies.

The day's hunting proved quite strenuous, and in the evening we were glad to seek the comfort of our cosy cabins, when roast eider duck had filled an enlarged gap.

#### THE TWO EXPLORERS.

Dr. Cook's refusal to enter into any controversy and his intention, as reported in the "New York Herald," to send an expedition to find the two Eskimos who are said to have accompanied him to the Pole, are highly commendable, although in the end the testimony of the natives is unlikely to weigh heavily against scientific data. In contrast is the direct lie given to Commander Peary by Mr. Osbon, secretary of the Arctic Club of America. He says:—

As soon as he sets foot in New York, Mr. Bradley, myself, and others will make public affidavits and facts which will stamp Commander Peary as the most clossal faker this country has ever produced. I have an affidavit stating that Commander Peary opened Dr. Cook's trunk, took out his observations and data and re[illegible]d them; and that he opened a letter which Dr. Cook ha[illegible] written to Mrs. Cook, read it, and then sealed it up a[illegible]gain.

In this connection the "New York Times" points out that Mr. Harry Whitney, [illegible] with whom Dr. Cook is reported to have left his docum[illegible]entary proofs for conveyance to New York, is now nonchalantly going off to North Greenland to hunt.

#### STATEMENT BY COMMANDER PEARY.

A despatch from Battle Harbour to the "Montreal Star" states that the "Roosevelt" is still there, cleaning and overhauling before returning to Sydney. When Commander Peary was asked "What is your view of Dr. Cook's claim?" he replied, "It is simply untrue."

Commander Peary has made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press at Battle Harbour:—

I am the only man who ever reached the North Pole. I am prepared to prove it. I decline to discuss details; these will come out later. I have stated that Dr. Cook did not reach the Pole, and I have concrete proof in support of that statement. In six months, probably, the whole story will become known. It would not be politic for me to enter into a full debate now. As the matter stands to do so would be idle, and I should be giving out information of which other uses could be made. I intend to wait until Dr. Cook issues a statement, and then I shall make public the information I have upon which the scientific bodies will pass judgment. Then nothing will be left of Dr. Cook's statement.

In reply to questions with regard to the reported discovery by Dr. Cook of land in lat. 84, long. 86, Commander Peary said it was quite possible that an unknown continent existed further to the west, and might be worth active exploration.

#### COMPLAINT AGAINST COMMANDER PEARY.

Dr. Norman Hansen has made the following statement to the "Politiken," Copenhagen:—

Now that Dr. Cook has left I do not feel bound to silence, but will publish a story about a house at Annootok which Dr. Cook was too delicate to tell the world. Dr. Cook built a house at Annootok, north of Etah. He formed the walls of boxes filled with provisions, arms, and ammunition. To this depot he went in February, 1909, crossing Smith Sound. Before starting for the North Pole he arranged for a friend, the son of the millionaire Mr. Whitney, of New York, to occupy the house during the winter of 1908-09 while hunting musk oxen. When Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos, exhausted and half-starved, reached the house Mr. Whitney came out and welcomed them, but inside a stranger, a giant Newfoundland boatswain left there by Commander Peary, kept watch. Commander Peary, had given the boatswain a written order beginning thus:—

"This house belongs to Dr. Cook, but as Dr. Cook is dead long ago it is no use looking for him. Therefore I, Peary, leave the boatswain in charge of this masterless house." The boatswain, who could neither read nor write, had all the winter been selling Dr. Cook's provisions and rifles for fox and bear skins, and had been bullying Mr. Whitney all the time. Dr. Cook himself had to ask for admission to his own house and to come to terms.

#### A REPLY TO DR. HANSEN.

The attention of Mr. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, was drawn to the allegations made by Dr. Hansen at Copenhagen to the effect that Commander Peary took passesaion of the stores left by Dr. Cook at Annootok, Greenland. Mr. Bridgman's statement is that the auxiliary ship Erik brought home last year Mr. Rudolph Francke whom Dr. Cook had left in charge of his stores and house at Annootok. Mr. Francke was found in North Star Bay between Cape York and Etah. He had abandoned his post owing to illness. Commander Peary had Mr. Francke examined by Mr. Goodsell, the surgeon of the "Roosevelt," who reported that he was unfit for duty and advised that he should be sent home. Cloathing and money were advanced to Mr. Francke, and he was landed later at St. Johns. Then, in order to protect Dr. Cook's abandoned house and stores from the elements, from Eskimos, and from bears, Commander Peary detailed Boatswain Murphy and Seaman Ryan to take charge of the station, with instructions to afford Dr. Cook every help should he arrive at Annootok. They were not to send out search parties, but to protect the stores, issuing them as might be necessary to encourage the natives to hunt and for their own support. Mr. Bridgman remarked:—"Of course, whether Commander Peary's instructions were obeyed I am ignorant, but they were explicit and comprehensive, with a special intimation that Dr. Cook might return and that he should be given whatever aid and comfort he might need."

#### MR. WHITNEY AND DR. COOK.

A despatch sent to the "New York Herald" by a correspondent on board the relief ship "Jeanie" and dated Cape Ray, September 11, tells how the "Jeanie" met the "Roosevelt" in Wolstenholme Sound on August 23, and found Mr. Harry Whitney on board. Mr. Whitney joined the party in the "Jeanie." A significant passage follows:—

From Mr. Whitney the party in the "Jeanie" learned that Dr. Cook and his party arrived at Etah on April 17, and after remaining for five days left in sledges for the Danish coaling station Tasiusak, where they took boat to Upernivik.

He said that he had drifted on ice after making a dash north to Jones Sound and had sledged back to Cape Sabine. He told Mr. Whitney that he was well pleased with his trip and had done all he expected to do and more having discovered new land in the North and gone beyond the mark established by Commander Peary in 1906. It is certain that the condition of his equipment when he arrived at Cape Sabine will be used as a basis for denying his claim of having exceeded Commander Peary's old mark or having made, as he declared, the longest sledge trail.

The "New York Herald" explains that the despatch was written after the "Jeanie" met the "Roosevelt" and handed to Commander Peary to forward to the newspaper. The "Jeanie" parted company with the "Roosevelt" on August 24, and sailed for the west coast of Baffin Bay for a week's shooting. The correspondent in a preceding passage says that Dr. Cook before he left Etah exceeded Commander Peary's record in 1906, but refused to say what latitude he reached.

#### DEPARTURE OF DR. COOK FOR AMERICA.

The steamer "Melchior" arrived at Christiansand at 11·30 a.m. on September 11. The Burgomaster went on board and welcomed Dr. Cook, expressing his regret that Dr. Cook's time did not permit of their according him the proposed formal reception. Dr. Cook replied in a speech eulogizing Norwegian explorers.

The steamer "Oscar II.," with Dr. Cook on board, sailed in the afternoon for New York.

#### A WELCOME FOR DR. COOK.

The Arctic Club of America is making great preparaitons to welcome Dr. Cook, whose story is held by many to have gained verisimilitude from the publication of that of Commander Peary. Thus Mr. Anthony Fiala notes that both declare that they discovered a flat waste of ice at the Pole and travelled extraordinarily swiftly; he notes also that neither had a white companion, and says that the evidence of Commander Peary's negro Hansen is no more trustworthy than that of Dr. Cook's Eskimos. As for Dr. Cook's "glacial" ice, Mr. Fiala suggests that it may have been grounded floes in shoal water; he adds that between those on the east, the archipelago of islands on the west—Dr. Cook says that he saw land at the 87th parallel to the west and north—and the land to the south there might be a great triangle in this the Polar basin of immovable ice, the lanes being simply fissures caused by tidal action. Undoubtedly Commander Peary's latest denunciation of Dr. Cook has rallied supporters, to the latter. Nevertheless, Commander Peary, as a friend of his put it, "is not the kind of man to make accusations unless he is absolutely sure that he can prove them." There is a prospect of long and unpleasant revelations which may finally be made in the Courts.

#### PEARY'S RAPID PROGRESS.

It is stated that the feature of Commander Peary's story which has caused the greatest astonishment, is his statement that he covered two degrees, from latitude 88 to the Pole, a distance of 138 miles, in four days. It is a marvellous record in Arctic travel, and some people are sceptical as to whether it is possible.

A telegram from Battle Harbour says, giving the statement as derived from the members of the expedition on board the Roosevelt, that Commander Peary and one Eskimo alone reached the Pole, and that Hansen and the three other Eskimos who made the dash were left one march south of the Pole.

#### DR. COOK'S "HAPPY THOUGHT."

#### WHY HE WENT TO THE POLE.

Paris, September, 16.

Dr Cook contributes to the Paris "New York Herald" of to-day the second chapter of his account of his expedition to the North Pole. The text of his story which is furnished by Reuter's Agency, contains little that is new. Dr. Cook describes hunting expeditions in the "fire of the Arctic summer," when "whales spouted and walrus shouted, and the grampus was out early for a fight.

Describing his arrival by motor-boat with Mr. Bradley at Annootok, twenty-five miles north of Etah, and the northern most Eskimo settlement ("man's ultima thule" the explorer calls it), Dr. Cook says:—

"The wealth in food and furs of this place gave me an inspiration, which for a time I dared not nurse. We were standing at a point within seven hundred miles of the Pole. The strongest force of men, the best teams of dogs, and an unlimited supply of food, combined with the equipment on board the yacht, formed an ideal plant from which to work out a Polar campaign.

"I had long entertained an ambition to launch a venture for the North Pole. The seeming hopelessness of the task had a kind of weird fascination for me. The many years of schooling in both Polar zones and in mountaineering would serve a useful purpose.

"Here was my chance, here was everything necessary conveniently placed within the Polar gateway. The problem was discussed with my colleague, Mr. Bradley generously volunteered to land from the yacht the food, fuel, and other supplies necessary for local use. There was abundant trading material to serve as money. My own equipment aboard for sledge travelling could be made to serve every purpose in the new enterprise.

"The possible combination left absolutely nothing to be desired to assure success. Only good health, endurable weather, and workable ice were necessary The expenditure of a million dollars could not have placed an expedition at a better advantage. The opportunity was too good to be lost. We therefore returned to Etah to prepar for the new quest."

#### DR. COOK'S ANSWER TO THE RIDDLE OF HIS RECORDS.

New York, September 17.

Dr. Cook has sent the following wireless message to the "New York American" from the liner Oscar II.:—

"Whitney and our belongings are in the steamer "Jeanie." Whitney knows as to the form of my success, but the Peary people were only informed that we had been very far north."

Mrs. Cook to-day observed: "This is a man's battle, and I shall let Mr. Peary and my husband settle it by themselves."

The "New York Times" prints a wireless message from Dr. Cook as follows:—

"Since neither Whitney nor the Eskimos were at liberty to tell the "Herald' correspondent or Peary's agents that we had been to the Pole, all reports emanating from that source are necessarily incorrect. The argument as to the equipment by one who has not seen or studied it is due to the fact that Whitney has given evasive answers. When he returns all will be cleared up-Whitney will sail down the American coast and probably enter Hudson's Bay to hunt big game.—Cook."

## THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

### Sound View from Ireland.

It will be with feelings of serious disquietude says the "Dublin Daily Express" that the public will read of the anarchist outrage in India, where an attempt was made to wreck the mail train of the East India Loop line. By a chance the mail train escaped the fate prepared for it, and the vengeance of the anarchist was wreaked on a workmen's train, which happened to precede the mail train. We do not know what is the supposed cause of this outrage, or whether it arises from a private or a political quarrel. But the fact remains that the anarchist flourishes in India, and that what steps have recently been taken for his suppression have not been completely successful. We have also our interest in the Indian anarchist question at home for the police brought forward for trial in London on Saturday a man charged with publishing the "Indian Sociologist," the journal of the notorious Krishnavarma, who conducts from Paris his campaign of "justifiable homicide." The problem is obviously with us once again, though, happily, not in the acute form represented by the Dhingra murder and we must make our best effort to grasp it, and, if possible, to solve it. With regard to the publication of seditious newspapers we may leave that matter at the Courts of law. But with regard to the other factors in the problem they cannot be too insistently examined. With the memory of Madan Lal Dhingra's speech from the dock still fresh in the public memory, it is easy to reconstitute the position taken up by the anarchist.

He holds, in the first place that the British Raj is detrimental to India. In support of the contention he usually puts forward three statements: first, that England is killing millions of Indians by famines—rendered fatal by misgovernment; second, that England is, for its own advantage, killing Indian trade; third, that England is draining away the wealth of India by excessive taxation. There is not a word of truth in any of those assertions, though we do not doubt that they are implicitly believed by the advocates of anarchism. It is true that many lives have been lost in India by famine, and particularly within the past quarter of a century. But that period witnessed two of what an ancient Indian proverb calls "grain, grass, and water famines." Without English administration the loss of life must have been very much greater. The fact is that the mortality by famine is now very much more accurately registered than it was half a century ago, and before that it was not registered at all. So far from English administration causing famine-mortality, it has decreased it in proportion as irrigation works have, in the agricultural sphere, taken a "bond of fate and made assurance doubly sure." Now, is there any truth in the suggestion that England has killed Indian trade? Calcutta to-day hums with jute mills, and the workmen's train which has just been destroyed by the anarchist is one of the unmistakble evidences of the growth of industrial revival, not of industrial decadance. But the figures are against the preachers of sedition. India's exports have now risen to seventy millions, and of this less than a third comes to the United Kingdom. Nor is the cost of administering India heavy. It is true that the Indian Civil Service is well paid, but an independent critic like ex-president Roosevelt has declared it to be the most efficient and admirable in the world.

The facts then are completely and overwhelmingly against the preacher of sedition. What is being done to make them known by India as a whole? Very little. And yet we can only hope to crush this terrible and senseless movement by enlisting the sympathy of the people of India. The Tamils have a proverb: "What can a frog at the bottom of a well know of politics"? The English have a proverb that truth lies at the bottom of a well. Neither proverb may contradict the other, for truth which eluded jesting Pilate would scarcely reveal itself to a Tamil frog. But we are revealing what we know only to a small section of the Indian people. India is divided into many tribes and races, many creeds and sects. But its population may be roughly divided into those who are educated and those who are not. The latter are practically loyal to the British Raj, which, they know, stands for fair play and justice. The former supply inclusively the seditious clan. And this class is drawn chiefly from the Brahmins, who are themselves aliens in and invaders of India. They come of the same Aryan stock as the Saxon official. They ruled India for many a day by the devices of priest-craft and the triumphant institution of caste. They are trying to-day to get back the control they lost two and a half centuries ago. It is obviously dangerous that we should educate this class, with its interest in ousting the British Raj, and neglect the lower castes with their interest in maintaining it. Sir Andrew Fraser, whose knowledge of anarchism and its objects may be grimly said to be intimate, since his life has been attempted no less than four times, would discourage the education of Hindu in Great Britain, where they learn the weaknesses as well as the strength of Occidental systems. There is no doubt a great deal in this contention, and it should be entirely unnecessary for the Indian student who wishes to practice as a barrister in the Indian High Courts to be compelled to eat his dinners in the English Inns of Court. But that would merely change the venue of higher and Western education. What is wanted is to go further, to broaden its base, to teach the lower castes, and not to confine education to law and medicine, but to extend it to engineering, agriculture, and commerce. We should thus form a great educated middle class in India, which, if it did not immediately hold the sedition-monger in check, would destroy the raison d'etre of sedition the hope of a small educated minority to secure for itself and in its own interests, either by force or by obtaining the monopoly of administrative offices, the complete domination of the rest of India.


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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 1ST OCT. 09

## FINANCIAL.

| | | Bales. | Transaction. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | ... | 83 3/16 | unchgd |
| 2 do. Rentes | ... | 97 1/2 | 1/4 |
| 2¾ do. Sterling Loan | ... | 97 3/4 | unchgd |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities | ... | 83 1/16 | unchgd |
| *Bar Silver in London | ... | 23 3/4 | 1/16 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | | 23 3/4 | 1/16 |
| Silver in New York | ... ... | 51 3/8 | 1/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | ... | 25·13 1/2 | unchgd |
| do. do. do. Berlin | ... | 20·40 1/2 | 1 |
| do. do. do. New York | ... | 4·85 7/8 | ... |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | | | ...chgd |
| do Short | ... | 2 1/2 | Since 1st April. |
| London Bills 3 months' sight. | | 2 1/4 | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | ... | 2 1/2 | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | ... | 2 5/8 | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | ... | 2 | unchgd |
| *Interest Day-to-day Loans | ... | 7/8 | 1/8 ↓ |
| do. 7-day Market Loans | ... | 1 | unchgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | ... | 77/11 3/8 | unchgd |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £275,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-32d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

**Mails:—**

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi this morning.

London, September 30.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£37,206,000 | Dec. | £2,220,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 8,800,000 | Dec. | £200,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£42,700,000 | Dec. | £3,000,000 |
| Government Securities | ...£15,200,000 | Dec. | £100,000 |
| Other Securities | ...£29,600,000 | Dec. | £280,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£26,000,000 | Dec. | £2,800,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spots | ... ... | Fair demand, steady. |
| Futures | ... ... ... | ... Steady. |
| East Indian | ... ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester | ... ... ... | ... Steady. |
| Total Sales | ... ... | 15,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... ... | |
| Imports | ... ... ... | ...2,000 ,, |
| Mid-Americans | ... ... | ... 7·36+03 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ... | 10 1-16 unchgd. |

*Called 8,000

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·33 | 6·32 | 6·32 | 6·31 |
| —04 | —04 | —04 | —04 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** | **Apl.-May** | **May-June** |
| 6·30 | 6·29 | 6·29 | 6·29 |
| —03 | —04 | —04 | —04 |

**New York:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 55,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year | ... | 50,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 18,000 ,, |
| Do to Continent | ... | 68,000 ,, |

Spot Cotton—12·30 unchgd.

Future—Month of Oct. 13·14+05 | Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation, and advanced later partially on covering.

Do. do. Dec. 13·18+01 |

**New Orleans:—**

Spot Cotton—13 3-16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·93—02

Do. do. Dec. 13·04—04

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

## WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2 Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Firm.

## SEEDS.

**Rapeseed—**

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship —44 1-8 Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

**Linseed:—**

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

**Rubber:—**

Para Rubber, 9s. 2d.—Sellers.

**Metals:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... ... ... | £70 |
| Yellow Metal | ... ... | 6 1-32d. |
| Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp | ... ... | £ 4 15 3 |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¼ F. O. B. Liverpool | | £ 11 0 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India | ... ... ... ... | £ 5 8 9 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1ST OCT. 1909.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullions | 1,15,200 | London | Chartered Bank |
| 10 Boxes Gold Bullions | 5,76,000 | do | National Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,8 00 | do | Indian Specie Bank |
| 21 Packages Sovs | 1,16,325 | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |
| Gold Coins | 3,506 | | |
| Silver Dollars | 16,276 | | |
| Rupees | 941 | | |

**EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 29th September, 1909.**

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 19 | 21,475 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 55 | 63,226 |

## FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 2½ per cent. | from 1st April. |
| Bank of Bengal | 4 per cent. | ,, 30th Sept. |
| Bank of Bombay | 3 per cent. | ,, 15th July. |
| Bank of Madras | 4 per cent. | ,, 20th July. |

**Money:—**

Borrowers for 3 months at 2 3-4 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange:—**

The Exchange Market is firm. Rates are 1-4 for Bank Wire as well as Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. for Credits 3 months' Sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 4d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight | ...1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 199 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 158 1-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight | 130 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight | ... 151 1-4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight | ... 173 |

**Government Paper:—**

The Government Paper market opened at 94 9-16 for the settlement on 2nd November, but owing to the sales by the Banks declined to 94 1-2, at which there were sellers at the close. Ready paper was quoted at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A moderate business only was done to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94 11-16 and 94 9-16 for ready and forward delivery in one month respectively.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... | Rs. 94-11 | Sellers, |
| 1st Settlement | ... | ,, 94-8 | |

**Bullion—**

Silver in London advanced 1-16d. yesterday at 23 3-4 for spot as well as forward delivery within 2 months. The tone of the market was firm at the close. The rise was brought about by the purchases by China as well as India. The New York price was up 1-8 cent at 51 3 8. Our local market opened at 60-4, ex-duty, for ready as well as October delivery, went up to 60-6 owing to purchases by the Bazaar, but on reports of sales by the Banks receded to 60-2, at which there were some some buyers at the close. The November settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. A large business is reported. The up-country demand during the week was an average of about 70 Bars per day.

Bar Gold rates are unchanged as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 9 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 7 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready | 60 | 2 | 0a |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 60 | 2 | 0a |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 60 | 5 | 0a |

a Buyers.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 9,84,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits | 45,77,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 32,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | 3,91,000 | ..... |
| Other Authorized Securities | ..... | 5,61,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | 2,61,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | ..... | 15,50,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 3,91,000 | ..... |
| Bullion | ..... | 17,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | ..... | 3,36,000 |
| Sundries | 2,000 | ..... |
| Cash | 71,01,000 | ..... |

**Council Bills:—**

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 19 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. and 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 4-32d., tenderers receiving 25 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 17th September brings £2,30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... ... ... | Rs. | 30,80,000 |
| Bombay | ... ... ... | ,, | 2,60,000 |
| Madras | ... ... ... | ,, | 2,60,000 |
| Total... | | Rs. | 35,80,000 |

The mail of the 24th September brings £20,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... ... ... | Rs. | 7,00,000 |
| Bombay | ... ... ... | ,, | 7,00,000 |
| Madras | ... ... ... | ,, | 6,00,000 |
| Total ... | | Rs. | 20,00,000 |

The mail of the 1st October brings £20,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... ... ... | Rs. | 10,00,000 |
| Bombay | ... ... ... | ,, | 9,00,000 |
| Madras | ... ... ... | ,, | Nil |
| Total... | | Rs. | 19,00,000 |

**RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.**

| | Total for week | Total since 1st Oct. 1908 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... ... | | 305,115 | 176,033 |
| Central India ... ... ... | | 107,577 | 61,504 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 133 | 120,051 | 117,309 |
| Berars ... ... ... | | 340,538 | 315,735 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | | 154,962 | 242,885 |
| Total Comras... | 133 | 1,038,271 | 911,457 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 608 | 205,920 | 187,865 |
| Broach... ... ... | 266 | 191,399 | 208,600 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 918 | 200,452 | 228,117 |
| Westerns ... ... | 1,238 | 53,422 | 26,165 |
| Bengals N.-W. P. ... | 2 391 | 281,153 | 338,022 |
| Bengals, Rajputana ... | 63 | 69,767 | 41,085 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 46 | 30,819 | 50,762 |
| Persian ... ... | 180 | 4,528 | 2,183 |
| American ... ... | 299 | 13,963 | 47,300 |
| Egyptian ... ... ... | | 5,501 | 7,727 |
| Other Sorts ... ... ... | | 1,046 | 956 |
| Totals... | 7,180 | 2,096,282 | 2,048,219 |

**COTTON STATISTICS.**

| | Bales 1908-09. | Bales 1907-08. | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 7,180 | 7,689 | —509 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 30th Sept. 1909. | 2,096,282 | 2,048,219 | +48,063 |
| Shipments for the week Europe ... ... | 2,887 | 8,170 | —5,283 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | 1,297 | 7,878 | —6,581 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 4,184 | 16,048 | —11,864 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 30th Sept. 1909 ... ... | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 809,056 | 653,126 | —44,069 |
| China ... ... | 50,838 | 42,827 | +8,011 |
| Japan ... ... | 622,480 | 381,113 | +241,367 |
| Coast Ports ... | 24,998 | 36,663 | —11,665 |
| Total ... | 1,307,372 | 1,113,928 | +193,444 |
| Afloat in Harbour— Europe ... ... | 3,055 | 6,595 | —3,540 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | Nil. | 124 | —124 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,545 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,406 bales.

**STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.**

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908 | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 30th September 1909 ... ... | 2,096,282 |
| | 2,496,282 |
| Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 30th September 1909 ... ... | 1,307,372 |
| | 1,188,910 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 3,055 |
| | 1,185,855 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 1,117,320 |
| Stock of Cotton in all hands on 1st October 1909 ... ... ... ... | 68,535 |

# EXPORTS.

## COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

Fluctuating markets have occurred on the other side during the past week, the changes being noted in our usual table below. The decline in America was due to longs unloading and taking profits after the late rise. Receipts at the U. S. Ports have been heavy. Private telegrams report frost threatening in several States. In Liverpool sales have been large and the Manchester market shows signs of improvement. The Bureau Report is expected here on the 5th instant, and causes a certain amount of interest, though the late rise has probably discounted anything but an extremely bullish report.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL— | | | |
| Spot ... | 7·15 | 7·36 | +·21 |
| Futures, Sept-Oct. | 6·92 | 7·00 | +·08 |
| Do. Nov.-Dec. | 6·87 | 6·92 | +·05 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... | 12·55 | 13·20 | —·25 |
| Futures, October ... | 13·33 | 13·14 | —·22 |
| Do. December ... | 13·39 | 13·18 | —·21 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ... | 12 15-16 | 13 3-16 | +·1-4 |
| Futures, October ... | 13·08 | 12·93 | —·16 |
| Do. December ... | 13·21 | 13·04 | —·17 |

Top prices were touched in the local market on Saturday last, and there has since been a sharp decline all round. Early deliveries of Bengals have been chiefly affected, particularly November delivery, but the drop has been rapid in all cases. Broach has given way Rs. 8 to Rs. 9; Oomras, Rs. 11 to Rs. 12; Khandeish, Rs. 11 to Rs. 12; and Bengals, Rs. 13 to Rs. 16. There has been a fair enquiry at times for Broach, Oomras, and January, Bengals, but on the whole the volume of business passing shows a considerable falling off, and generally speaking sellers have predominated over buyers. The market closes weak and prices are irregular.

Crop accounts are on the whole very satisfactory. The plants are flourishing and healthy and prospects excellent. Heavy rain has fallen in the Nugger districts and also in parts of Khandeish, and in the latter picking may be delayed, and possibly early arrivals show black leaf.

**QUOTATIONS:—**

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ...291/2 | Mar. 1910. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ...272 1-2 | ,, ,, |
| Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat | 255 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti | ...261-2 | ,, ,, |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... | ...258 | ,, ,, |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon | 254 | ,, ,, |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon | 252 | Dec. 1909. |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | ...249/9 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | ...252 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | ...249 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | ...238 | ,, ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | ...229 | ,, ,, |
| Fine. M. G. Khandeish | ...239 | ,, ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish... | ...247 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...225/6 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...231 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...233 | Nov. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...248 | Oct. ,, |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ...209 | Jan. 1910 |

**Liverpool Opener:—**

Opening Tone ... ... ... Quiet but steady.

Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... ... 6,000 ,,

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·97 | 6·93 | 6·92 | 6·52 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** | **Apl.-May** | **May.-June.** | **June.-July.** |
| 6·91 | 6·90 | 6·90 | 6·89 | |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | +01 | new position. |

## FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled firm during the week and a considerable business has been done. For Antwerp about 1,500 tons has been put through, ready at 14s. 6d. and forward at 14s. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton. For Dunkirk a fair business has been done at 14s. 6d. to 15s. ready, and for January to May at 14s. For Liverpool, Marseilles, Liners have booked about 6,500 tons, November to December, at 12s. 6d. and 13s. and forward at 13s. to 13s. 6d. For Hull, December to May, about 5,000 tons has been done at 13s. 6d. and 14s. is now asked. For Havre, 250 to 300 tons seeds has been booked for October at 15s. 6d. For Hamburg about 250 to 300 tons per month has been done for October at 15s. 6d. and November at 15s. For London, the P. and O. is reported to have booked 300 to 400 tons, November December, at 13s.

By the Austrian Lloyds a good business is doing for Trieste Venice and rates have now advanced to 16s. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton, November to June, with 6d. extra for position and 6d. extra for steamer sailing 1st of each month.

By the B. I. S. N. Coy., for Antwerp business is reported at 14s. 6d. to 15s., December to May.

For Picked Ports about 10,000 tons, from January to May, has been done at 14s. 6d. including Hamburg.

The following fixtures are reported:—

S.S. "Chancellor" ready at 14s. 3d., 2 ports.

S.S. "Moorgate" late October at 14s. 6d., 2 ports.

The market closes firm.

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

**Linseed:—**

There has been little change in prices during the week. The market has ruled fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and closes as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 6 9 0 | B. T. |
| Oct. ... ... | ,, | 8 15 6 | B. T. |
| April-May ... | ,, | 5 4 6 | ,, |

**RAPESEED:—**

Prices are slightly easier and at the decline there has been rather more business doing. Closing rates are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | Rs. | 6 12 0 | B. T. |
| Ready Yellow ... ... | ,, | 7 3 0 | ,, |
| Ready Yellow Gujarat ... | ,, | 7 5 0 | ,, |
| Brown Delhi, April-May ... | ,, | 7 3 0 | B. T. |

**GINGELLYSEED:—**

The market has been quiet with little doing during the week. Rates are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 42 0 0 | |
| White Khandeish ... ... | ,, | 46 0 0 | |
| Black Gadak ... ... | ,, | 39 0 0 | |
| Black Kutni ... ... | ,, | 35 0 0 | |

**POPPYSEED:—**

No change has occurred in rates. A moderate business has been done at our quotation.

October. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.

**CASTORSEED:—**

Prices are easier and the market has ruled quiet with a small business doing.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 32 8 0 | |
| October ... ... ... | ,, | 6 9 0 | B. T. |
| Apl.-May ... ... | ,, | 6 3 0 | ,, |

**COTTONSEED:—**

The market has been quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 23 4 0 | |
| Dec.-Jan. ... ... | ,, | 22 8 0 | |

**MOWRASEED:—**

Prices have ruled steady with a moderate business doing. We quote at the close as under with little enquiry:—

October... ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

**WHEAT:—**

The market has been quiet but steady and rates close as under. Only a small business has been done.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, Oct. ... | ... Rs. | 5 15 9 | R. T. |
| White-Delhi, April-May | ,, | 5 4 6 | ,, |
| Soft red... ... | ,, | 37 8 0 | |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 34,545 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 14,543 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 20,753 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 12,910 ,, |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 2,399 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 1,185 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 28,339 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 24,276 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 1,609 ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 23,934 ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 10,044 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,025 ,, |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 1,125 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 884 ,, |

# IMPORTS.

## PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—There is a better demand and prices are firm with some advance, particularly in "Standards."

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—There is a fair demand from up-country. The Home Market has advanced considerably, but no fresh business has been placed owing to the unreasonably high prices quoted.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady with a fair demand in the bazaar.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is steady but there is little doing.

DHOOTIES:—The market is steady and there is a considerable improvement in the demand. A fair business is going through daily in the bazaar. Prices are strengthening.

## METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Are both quiet with no change in prices. The Home market is slightly better but it has had that no effect here.

## PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, New tins, per pair | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Swan Brand, New tins, per pair | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases, per case ... ... | ... | ..... | |
| Silver light 150 ° cases, per case | 5 | 6 | 0 |

## BONDS.

The following are quotations:—

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. due | (1968) 99-8-0 |
| 4 per cent. ,, Improvement Bonds ,, | (1968)... 98-8-0 |
| 4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds ,, | (1938)... 98-8-0 |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, | (1919)...104-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, | (1925)...113-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, | (1928)...113-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, | (1933)...112-0-0 |
| 5 per cent ,, ,, ,, | (1953)...114-0-0 |

## SHARES.

The market is quiet and rates have not improved during the week. Mill shares especially have declined more or less with limited transactions. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,475; Bank of India's are ruled at and about Rs. 65 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 61 1-2; Bank of Burma shares are in demand at Rs. 111; and Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld., shares have ruled at and about Rs. 10. In Press Companies, Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 770; and New Berar's at Rs. 530; Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 285; and Badham Pile's at Rs. 128; Bombay Burma (new issues) have improved to Rs. 447 1-2, and (old issues) to Rs. 452 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 98 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 148 to Rs. 149. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 340, have improved to Rs. 347 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 290. Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 270; and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 128 C. D. The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 195; The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have jumped to Rs. 690; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have declined to Rs. 14; and Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 8. The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. shares are steady at Rs. 105. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 13, deferred shares are quiet at Rs. 60 and Preference shares at Rs. 59; Bombay Telephone shares are unchanged at Rs. 30 1-2; and Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 570. In Mill companies Bombay United are weak at Rs. 400; Century Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 280; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,650; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,115 and Connought's at Rs. 200; Crescent's have declined to Rs. 87 1-2; Currimbhoy's to Rs. 950; David's to Rs. 402 1-2; and Empress to Rs. 245; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 225; Finlay Mill shares are weak at Rs. 245; Emperor Edward Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 785; and Howard and Bullough Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 400; James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 290; Jamshed's at Rs. 170; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 690; Kohinoor's to Rs. 705; Leopold's to Rs. 20; and Manecksji Petit's have closed at Rs. 3,355 X.D. for October settlement; Morarji Goculdas' have changed hands at Rs. 3,125; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 80; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. shares have dropped to Rs. 875; Standard to Rs. 1,060; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,240; and Western India's to Rs. 370. In Railway companies Tapti-Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 430; Ahmedabad Prantej Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 605; Amritsar Patty Old shares are quiet at Rs. 116; and new shares have changed hands at Rs. 84; and Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 113. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

This evening Bank D. D. is 14-3¼, Government paper is at 94-0. The share market is quiet.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,475 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 65½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,425 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,200 |
| The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 100 | 10 | ... | prem. 5 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 51½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ... | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 283 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 | p.c. 9 ,, | 120 |
| Bank of Burma ... | 100 | 100 | 7 ,, | 110 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £30 |
| Mercantile ... ... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17½ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 ,, | £16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £93 old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | £20 |
| Poona Bank Ld. ... | 100 | 30 | ... | 25 |

## THE JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

### Hands on Strike.

OWING to a reduction in the wages of the weavers working in the Jacob Sassoon Mills, Parel, for the month of September, the mill-hands had struck work for the last three days. On Thursday a few leaders of the mill-operatives waited in deputations on Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police. The latter having heard the grievances of the mill-hands promised to communicate with Mr. Nathan, the Superintendent of the mills. The contention of the mill operatives was that owing to the mills being closed for eight days in a month they were already great sufferers and under these circumstances a reduction in the rate of their wages meant starvation to them.

Yesterday morning Mr. S. M. Edwardes the Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner, met over 1,500 weavers who had assembled in the fields opposite Mangaldas' Chawls near Currie Road Station. After listening to some of the leaders Mr. S. M. Edwardes spoke to them in Marathi, assuring them that the reduction in their wages would only affect them for the current month, and that steps would soon be taken to pay off the balance of the curtailed wages for September. He added that the times were equally hard for the Mill-owners, and the men were further given to understand that he would negotiate on their behalf with the Agents of the Jacob Sassoon mills and they would be informed of the result by means of notices in Marathi. The sympathetic treatment seemed to have appeased the mill-operatives, who garlanded both Messrs. Edwardes and Vincent, and soon dispersed.


# FEARFUL ECZEMA FROM BABYHOOD

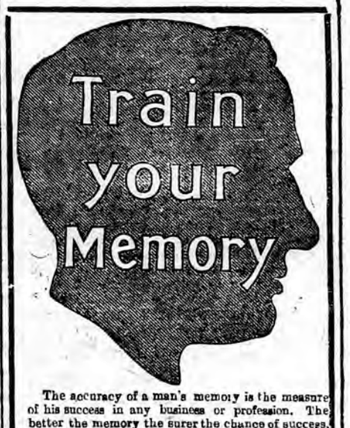
Until 8 Years Old—Face First Affected, Then Body—Eyes Almost Hidden—Legs a Mass of Humour—Clothes Stuck Fast to Flesh—Parents Fought Disease in Vain.

## ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY CUTICURA

"At the age of three months I first commenced to suffer from eczema which started on the forehead as a red patch. This gradually broke out in spots and in time spread all over my face. Various remedies were tried, but without success. I then commenced treating according to the doctor's orders, but not much good was done. After a few months of this, the disease began to spread all over my face and my parents tell me that at this stage my eyes were like looking into two holes, as the spots were so bad. Eventually the disease left my face only to break out in other parts of my body. They tried medicines, herbs and soaps, and in fact anything that was recommended.

"This trouble went on until I was eight years old. At that age my parents decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. When they were first used, the condition I was in must have been extra bad, as they tell me they had to peel my shirt from my back, as it used to stick to the sores. My legs were a solid mass of eczema from the inside to the calf. My stockings used to stick every day and they had to be pulled off along with the spots. I had to wear gloves to keep me from scratching the sores. The first night Cuticura was used I slept all night, which was a thing I had not done for some time. An improvement could be seen immediately and after using three sets of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent I was practically cured. Cuticura Soap was continued for about twelve months when I was quite free and my skin clear again. This is twenty years ago now and I have never suffered since. George A. Gibson, 35, Newton, Dalton on Furness, Lancs, Eng., Aug. 14, 1908."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A single set often cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with book on the skin.




The accuracy of a man's memory is the measure of his success in any business or profession. The better the memory the surer the chance of success. It is what you remember that constitutes yours knowledge, not what you once learnt and have now forgotten—and it is easier to train the memory than it is to train the muscles of the body. The Pelman System of Memory Training has already demonstrated this in practice all over the world.

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Dates, Geography, Appointments, etc.

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# "LU-LU"

## EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists. Oppt. The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

# DAINTY PERFUMES.

A good perfume not only must have a pleasing odour but the fragrance must be lasting. Our Perfumes are the result of years of special efforts in the blending of the flower odours and the art of conserving their fragrances. Every Perfume we offer has a reputation for sweetness and lastingness of odour.

KAMINIA PERFUMES are highly concentrated extract of flowers without addition of a single drop of alcohol or spirit. Only a drop applied by means of the glass rod attached to the stopper of every bottle is quite sufficient for perfuming the handkerchief.

KAMINIA (REGD.) is a perfume of rare delicacy, presenting perfectly the dainty fragrance of the famous Kewra, the truest and most charming perfume known. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

GUL-SHAN (REGD.) has been voted by perfume experts to be the fullest and most perfect of all rose odours. Possesses the particularly alluring fragrance of the white and red roses. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

KAMINIA BOUQUET is the richest, truest and most concentrated violet odour yet produced. If you prefer violet above all other odours, you certainly will be captivated with this choicest of all violet perfume. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

DIL-BAHAR (Regd.)—The finest perfume of

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

BLACKFRIARS.

Blackfriars Bridge is open again, with the addition of trams linking, like those on Westminster Bridge, the banks of the Thames. The present bridge, designed by Mr. J. Cubitt, was opened by the late Queen forty years ago, and it bore the fierce criticism that all novelties must be prepared to face, and as usual, fell far short of that high standard which the "Quarterly" was wont to set in all matters, material as well as spiritual, tangible as well as imaginative. Mr. Cubitt, less sensitive than John Keats, appears to have weathered the storm, and certainly his bridge has done its work well. In its new form, 105ft. in width instead of 75ft., its usefulness will be greatly increased, and the trams which now cross it will be a further extension of that priceless boon of cheap and rapid transit which is only just reaching South London. It is a highly beneficial and democratic innovation, and reflects credit on all connected with it.

WHERE FURNITURE FAILS.

From the interesting question of housing of the poor we will mount to the subject of the furniture of the middle classes, on which Sir W. B. Richmond has just been passing some trenchant but well-deserved criticism. As he says, "Until good taste is taught as definitely as arithmetic," there is no reason why the hideous dwellings of the middle-classes should ever grow more beautiful. Tilt the meaning of art and the love of severe and unadorned beauty is inculcated in schools, it will always be but a small minority who trouble about such subjects for themselves; and William Morries, for the mass of Englishman will remain but a name, or at most an inventor of impossible designs and uncouth furniture. The cheapening process has outstripped the educational in late years, and everyone can now buy things which only the few recognise as vulgar and ostentatious. English furniture is greatly admired in Paris, but that is merely because the more recent atrocities are not sent to that city of art. As things are now, the middle-class man surrounds himself with furniture among which his children cannot possibly grow up with any eye for beauty; and artistic education will only make them dissatisfied with their homes. Yet this latter is the lesser evil of the two, and the third generation will benefit.

THE BANK AND CONSOLS.

Some facts not generally known concerning the holding of Consols are set forth in a pamphlet, "British Consols and French Rentes," by C. A. Stanuell, M.A., just issued by King and Son. The author, in comparing the British management of Consols with the French system, to the great advantage of the latter, points out that neither the Bank of England nor the Bank of Ireland—the two banks which take charge of the Government funds—gives any acknowledgment whatever that the stock stands in the purchaser's name, nor will they answer any question on the subject. They will not even tell the proprietor the amount if he has forgotton it. "Finally and worst of all," we are told, "his executors on his decease will not be able to find any trace of the money, or, rather, of the stock."

OF INTEREST TO PHILATELISTS.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration is shortly issuing three special stamps to commemorate the accession to the Throne of his Imperial Majesty Huan T'ung. Unlike China's present issue these stamps are oblong, and are to be issued in the following denominations: 2-cents, yellow border of Imperial dragons, centre—Temple of Heaven in greens; 3-cents, ditto with blue centre, 7-cents, ditto with purple centre. On the top of these stamps are the words "Chinese Empire," and underneath that, "Huan T'ung, 1st year." It is expected that these stamps will be issued about the middle of the present month.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CHARING CROSS.

The changes taking place in Charing Cross (the street), Craig's court, Old Scotland-yard, and Whitehall-place are the preliminaries of a great improvement to be accomplished in that quarter of London by the driving of a new street from Charing Cross to the western end of the Hotel Metropole in Whitehall-place. The workmen are busy demolishing the old houses in the way, and these include the former offices of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Whitehall-place, the old detectives' office in Scotland-yard, and the dingy premises to the north of that yard which also formed the southern side of Craig's-court. One result of this interesting enterprise will be that the almost forgotten Harrington House in Craig's court will be brought to the front in the new thorough-fare.

THE TSAR'S BARBER.

To have been the first barber to cut the Tsar's hair is, the "Throne" remarks, an honour of which M. Maulle, a Frenchman, is justly proud. M. Maulle is no longer in business. For a quarter of a century he was the official barber at the Russian Court. He operated on the heads of three Emperors, not to speak of numerous Grand Dukes. The French berber carried with him into retirement pleasant recollections of his august client. And the Tsar was not unmindful of his services. When M. Maulle left Russia for his native country he was the recipient of substantial gifts; the Grand Dukes imitated the Tsar, so that the future of the French tonsorial artist was assured.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S BOUNDARY.

The long-standing dispute between Victoria and South Australia as to the ownership of a strip of territory between them is to be decided in a court of law. The territory in question we gather from the Australian "Review of Reviews," covers 340,000 acres. It is a narrow strip from the sea to the Murray, and averages about two miles in width. Victoria has trafficked in a good deal of the land, 30,000 acres are alienated in fee simple, while the remaining 310,000 acres are held under Crown leases. In January 1908, Sir Thomas Bent, then Premier, agreed with the late Mr. Price to pay South Australia £107,500 for the territory on condition that South Australia abandoned all claim to it. This, however, was not ratified by the Victorian Parliament and, in spite of repeated respectful requests by South Australia, Victoria has refused to do anything. Hence the present action.

MRS. PEARY.

Commander Peary's message to his wife was addressed not only to an anxious woman but to an old comrade in Arctic exploration. More than once she has accompained her husband on his voyages. On one of these expeditions their first child was born a little girl, whom they named Ahnighito, after an Eskimo woman who had shown kindness to Mrs. Peary. Bowdoin Bay, where the baby first saw light (the lamplight in which the first four months of its life were lived), is the most northerly place inhabited by man. The little tribe of Eskimos there not only live wholly on the flesh of the animals they kill, but are wholly dependent on the animal kingdom for clothing and for all they have; they have no vegetable products whatever—not even wood. They use animal fat for lighting and heating. The summers are so short—the winter night lasting for four months—that no vegetable can be grown for food. However, as long as the daylight lasted Commander Peary determined that he and his family should have as much of it as possible; he made as many windows as could be got in the walls and had the roof practically one large skylight.

MISS PEARY.

The little girl from her earliest days was brought up in the most modern way notwithstanding the difficulty of doing it in such high latitudes. The first time the sun made its appearance after the winter she was given a sun bath under the skylight, and this was repeated every day the sun put in an appearance until the warm weather made it possible for her to take the bath out of doors. When she was eleven months old she returned with her mother to civilisation, exceptionally big for her age, as Commander Peary proudly tells us. She went back to Bowdoin Bay three years later, and had a hearty welcome from the Eskimos, who were much surprised to see how much taller she was than their own children of the same age.

BURIED TREASURE.

An expedition has just started in search of the buried treasure of Captain Kidd. This is supposed to lie hidden in Oak Island, in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. Some years ago the discovery of a mysterious shaft and inscription led to the belief that the guns of the notorious pirate were concealed in the neighbourhood. The various search parties that have since visited the spot have had to abandon their quest owing to the in rush of water from below, presumably through some subterranean channel connecting with the sea. The present expedition consists of several New York men who have supplied themselves with the latest inventions in the way of diving apparatus, including a diving suit in which man can go down to a depth of 500 feet.


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| Star of India per 100 Rs. | 4-0 | Gold Tipped Popular, per 100. Rs. | 2-8 |
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CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

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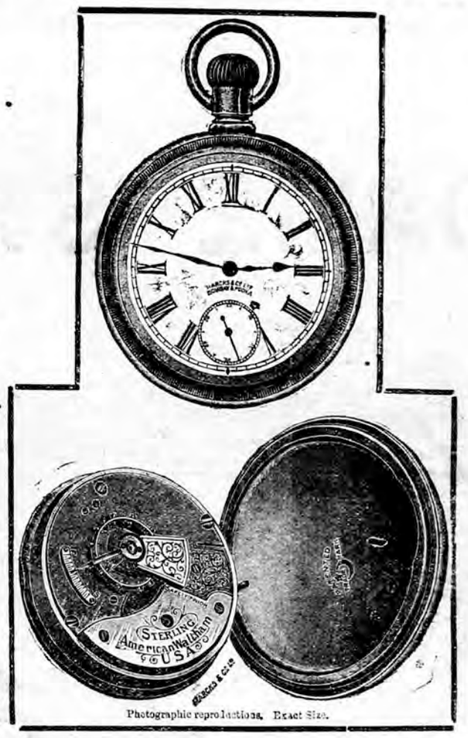
PRICE:

Rs. 22-8

With written guarantee for 3 years.

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needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE

is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES

it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special features of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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